



SWAZILAND

Report for the year
1961

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Frontispiece: Chief Mantintinti Dlamini, of Hlatikulu District, in traditional dress.

Photograph: A. L. Mapham

PART I

General Review

The political and economic activity described in the 1960 report continued unabated in 1961. The Constitutional Committee began detailed discussions in February. To begin with, they confined themselves to an examination of Swazi history and institutions in order to ensure that all members of the committee had an adequate understanding of the basis on which the constitution would have to rest. The problem of racial discrimination was also examined and in June the committee recommended that all discriminatory legislation in force in the Territory should be repealed.

The rest of the year was devoted to discussions on the details of the constitution itself. In these discussions the committee was assisted from September onwards by Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, G.C.M.G. The committee completed its report in November and in December a small delegation from the Constitutional Committee went to London to present it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

One of the most important steps in the development of Swaziland's resources was the decision to build a railway running right across the Territory from west to east. The decision was a result of the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Co. Ltd. entering into an agreement to supply Japanese concerns with 12,000,000 tons of iron ore over ten years. The ore will come from the very high grade deposits at Bomvu Ridge, near the Territory's western border with Transvaal. The railway will start close to Bomvu Ridge and will run for about 140 miles to connect at the Mocambique border with an extension of the existing Portuguese railway from Goba to Lourenco Marques. The new railway is due to be completed by the end of 1964, when it will carry the first exports of iron ore destined for Japan. It will carry other traffic as well as the ore and will help open up the whole Territory.

The Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company is a company formed jointly by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa and Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd. The Colonial Development Corporation and Anglo American agreed conditionally to provide most of the estimated R16,000,000 required for construction of the Swaziland railway.

New decimal coinage was introduced early in the year and the changeover took place smoothly. Swaziland uses the South African currency, the rand, which is equivalent to 10 shillings Sterling and is divided into 100 cents.

The status of Swaziland changed in 1961 to that of a grant aided territory. It was necessary for Swaziland to seek a grant-

in-aid from the United Kingdom for the year 1961/1962. This was fixed at R606,000 after an examination of the Territory's estimates by the Treasury in London, but a further grant of R20,000 was required.

In July the Secretary of State made an extra R2,400,000 available for the development of the three High Commission Territories. This was done by shortening the current development period by a year so that the money available can be used over three years instead of having to be stretched to four. Swaziland is due to receive R612,000 of this additional money and, together with the Territory's uncommitted loan balance it will allow for expenditure of R1,464,000 on education, electricity and water supplies, townships and extensions to the Mbabane Hospital.

The withdrawal of the Union (or Republic, as it became on May 31st.) of South Africa from the Commonwealth entailed a complicated examination of the existing relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Republic.

The Usutu Pulp Company's mill at Bunya came into continuous operation in December and by the end of the year had produced 469 short tons of unbleached sulphate pulp. The mill has a productive capacity of 100,000 tons of pulp a year. Its output will be exported overseas via Lourenco Marques.

Road construction work was concentrated on the main west to east trunk route across the Territory. A 70-mile high class gravel road from Oshoek, on the Transvaal border, to Mpaka, where the road intersects the proposed railway line about 12 miles west of Stegi, was completed. By the end of the year 24 miles of road between the Usutu Pulp Company's mill and Mahlanya, on the west-east trunk route, had been tarred and opened to traffic. Tarring of the rest of the road to Mpaka was proceeding. This road system forms part of the pulp mill's export route to Lourenco Marques. It was decided that the main exit point on the west-east trunk route should be Nomahasha, from where the road through Mocambique is tarred to Lourenco Marques. The distance from Mpaka to Lourenco Marques via Nomahasha is the same as via Mhlumeni, the present Swaziland exit point on the Mocambique border, and the new route will avoid a 20-mile section of very low standard earth road between Mhlumeni and the main road to Lourenco Marques.

In April a team of experts from the International Development Association visited the Territory to assess its needs, particularly in the field of road improvement, and to advise on the form which applications for assistance should take. This was followed in August by consultations in Washington which were attended by the Secretary for Finance and Development and the Director of Public Works. As a result the Association agreed, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, to lend Swaziland R2,000,000 for the completion of the Oshoek-Mahlanya road to black top standard, and for the construction of a high class gravel road from Mpaka to Nomahasha, including a high level bridge over the Umbuluzi River

at Nokwane.

Matsapa airfield — a runway 4,800 ft. long and 150 feet wide — was opened in April for use in daylight by aircraft up to 30,000 lb. all-up weight. The surface is lime-stabilised soil. An automatic radio homing beacon has been installed and building of a control tower with HF/VHF radio is planned.

The value of exports of farm and forest produce in 1961 was more than R7,400,000 out of a total for all exports of R13,000,000. In 1955 agricultural commodities exported were worth R2,000,000 out of R6,600,000 for all exports. Thus the agricultural sector has grown from 30 per cent of exports in 1955 to 57 per cent in 1961, mainly because of the emergence of the sugar industry.

Because of poor rains there was considerable failure of the maize crop in some parts of the Territory and many Swazi faced a shortage of their staple food unparalleled since the famine years of 1934 and 1946. Adequate supplies of maize were available from the Republic of South Africa and 170,000 bags (200 lb.) of maize or maize meal had to be imported compared with the 64,000 bags imported in 1960. There was evidence of profiteering and it was necessary to fix a new maximum price for mealie-meal based on delivery to traders at a fixed price and allowing sale at a fixed profit margin. The new price was, regrettably, high but was lower than consumers were being called upon to pay in many areas. Distribution measures agreed to by Government and the Swaziland Milling Company were extremely effective and even remote rural areas were supplied.

Mr. T. F. Betts, of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, visited the Territory and attended several meetings held to discuss the food situation. As a result of a recommendation from Mr. Betts, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, made a grant of R8,400 to the Government to subsidize the price of seed maize. A Maize Advisory Board was established to advise the Resident Commissioner on all aspects of maize production, distribution and prices to producers and consumers, including retailers' profits.

In spite of unfavourable weather, the livestock industry thrived and for the first time slaughter cattle exported to controlled markets in the Republic exceeded 20,000 head.

Irrigation continued to develop and about 28,000 acres were under irrigation from canals having a total capacity of 870 cusecs augmented by pumps with a pumping capacity of 60 cusecs. Good progress has been made in Swazi areas towards better farming by contour grass stripping, the use of fertilisers and ox-drawn implements. But over-stocking, bad management of grazing, the fragmentation of holdings and the migratory employment of farmers impedes further improvement in farming practices.

Important findings were made by the Research Service of the Department of Land Utilization despite the service's pre-occupation with development of research stations.

For the first time since 1950 gold production exceeded 1,000

ounces, but the total value of mineral production was about R500,000 less than in the previous year. This was due mainly to a decrease in the quantity of chrysotile asbestos produced and to a drop in the average price paid for the fibre. But asbestos is still the Territory's most valuable export.

A new sugar mill at Big Bend began commercial production in March. In the season which ended on April 30th., 58,551 tons of sugar were produced from nearly 600,000 tons of cane. 43,167 tons being milled at Mhlume and the rest at Big Bend.

The three Boards of Advice on African, European and Eurafrican education recommended the abolition of the existing boards and the establishment of a single, inter-racial Advisory Body on Education. Legislation was drafted to give effect to this proposal, which is in conformity with the general policy of Government aimed at the elimination of racial barriers. Another proposal of the Boards was that Government consider the introduction of an overseas examinations code in place of the South African Matriculation. This matter was being examined and it is probable that the suggested change will take effect from the beginning of 1963.

The Swazi National Council and the European Advisory Council expressed jointly the wish that the existing racial structure of the Territory should remain unchanged.

Approval was given to their request that the immigration authorities should be invited, in dealing with applications for temporary or permanent residence, to continue to limit entry to people belonging to the racial groups which at present comprise the population of the Territory.

Mr. Bernard Braine, Joint Parliament Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, spent five days in Swaziland during a three-week tour of the High Commission Territories. He had talks with senior Government officers, the Ngwenyama, members of the Constitutional Committee and the European Advisory Council, leaders of the country's industry and commerce and the representatives of the Eurafrican community. Among industrial projects visited by Mr. Braine were the Usutu Pulp Company Mill and Usutu Forests, the Havelock Mine, the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme, Mhlume sugar mill, Ubombo Ranches, and Swaziland Cannery. He also visited the Swazi National School at Matsapa and St. Marks School. On his return to London Mr. Braine wrote that his tour of the Territories had been pleasant and profitable and that he was impressed with the obvious devotion and enthusiasm which everyone brought to his particular job.

In a tour of Africa in which he visited 11 countries in 23 days, Mr. G. Mennen Williams, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, spent about 18 hours in the Territory.

A revision of the structure of the Government Service in the High Commission Territories was undertaken by Sir Richard Ramage.

The name of the central Swaziland town of Bremersdorp was changed to Manzini.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

The last full census, which was taken in June 1956, showed that the population of Swaziland was 240,511. This figure included 11,728 Swazi who were temporarily employed outside the Territory and 3,470 foreign Africans temporarily employed in Swaziland. Africans comprised 97% of the population, European 2.4% and Eurafricans 0.6%.

The random sample survey of July 1960 (see Chapter XIV) revealed an indigenous African population of 220,798 — with a possibility that this was an underenumeration, and the figure might be as high as 241,600. The official estimate for December 1959 had been 254,000, including foreigners.

At the end of 1961, the population was probably about 270,000, including approximately 10,800 Swazi temporarily absent. The steady growth of the population since the first census taken by the British Administration in 1904 is reflected in the following table:

Group	Selected Census Years			Estimate	
	1904	1921	1946	1956	1961
African	84,529	110,295	181,269	233,214	260,000
European	890	2,205	3,201	5,919	9,400
Eurafrican	72	451	745	1,378	2,000
Total	85,491	112,951	185,215	240,511	271,400

The African Population.

In the 1956 census 225,166 Africans who were born in Swaziland and 8,048 who were born outside the Territory were enumerated. Although they comprised only 3.4% of the African population at the date, the number of immigrants had increased by 152% between 1946 and 1956. The rise in the African population by 51,945 persons between 1946 and 1956 was made up of 4,854 by immigration and 47,091 by natural increase.

The percentage increases in the last two intercensal periods were 18.3% between 1936 and 1946, and 28.6% between 1946 and 1956. The corresponding increases in the African population of the Republic of South Africa during the same periods were 18.9% and 19.2% respectively. It would appear that the increase in the African population was unevenly distributed throughout the Territory. In Manzini District, the population

increased by 68% between 1946 and 1956, whereas in Mankaiana District the increase was only 15%.

The median age of the population was 17 years in 1956. The proportion of males to females, which has remained relatively unchanged since 1904, was 48 males to every 52 females. Children under the age of one year comprised 4.6% of the population, those between 1 year and 17 years of age, 48.3%, adults between 18 years and 50 years of age, 38.5% and old people over 50 years of age, 8.6%. Among the juvenile section of the population under 18 years of age in 1956, the proportion of males to females was 52 to 49, in the 18 to 50 age group it was 48 to 52, whilst that in the over 50 years of age group was 27 to 73. Without taking into account infant mortality, the birth rate of the African population was approximately 47 per thousand in 1956 compared with 53 per thousand in 1946. The death rate has been estimated at 26 per thousand. By comparison, there was a live birth rate of 15 per thousand and a death rate of 11 per thousand in the United Kingdom in 1957. The registration of births and deaths among the African population is not, however, compulsory and these figures may be taken as no more than rough estimates.

In 1956, the ratio of wives to husbands was 128 to 100. A comparison with the ratios of 133 to 100 in 1946 and 137 to 100 in 1921 shows that polygamy is decreasing. The number of persons who were enumerated as having been married by civil or religious (Christian) rites was 9,365, almost twice as many as in 1946. 60% of the population were recorded as members of the Christian faith compared with 34% in 1946.

The distribution of the Swazi population, although affected by the pattern of land ownership, reflects the response of settlement to environment. The land which is available for exclusive occupation by the Swazi is 3,451 square miles in extent and carries an estimated population of 228,000. It consists of Swazi Area, land purchased by the Swazi Nation and Native Land Settlement areas. The table below clearly shows the greater facility for closer settlement in the Middleveld than in the Lowveld, which has a low and unreliable rainfall, and the Highveld where topography is the limiting factor.

Region	% of land exclusively occupied by Swazi	% of rural Swazi population	Density per square mile
Highveld	23	22	64
Middleveld	34	46	88
Lowveld	36	26	48
Lubombo	7	6	55

The European Population.

Between 1946 and 1956 the European population of Swaziland increased by 84.9%, compared with an increase of only 16.9% in the previous decade. The corresponding increases of the white population of the Union of South Africa over the same period were 22.3% and 18.5% respectively. The district which proportionately showed the greatest increase in Europeans from 1946 to 1956 was Stegi District, where the increase was 239%. In order of increment rate, the increases in the other districts were 170% in Mbabane District, 93% in Manzini District, 78% in Pigg's Peak District, 30% in Hlatikulu District, and 26% in Mankaiana District. The rates of increase are most marked in those districts where recent economic development has been greatest, especially in irrigation agriculture in Stegi and Manzini Districts and forestry in Mbabane and Pigg's Peak Districts.

The net natural increase of the European population has remained fairly constant at between 10 and 15 per thousand during the last 20 years. Most of the post-war increase has been due to immigration. During 1961 permanent residence permits were granted to 158 European newcomers, compared with 305 in 1960.

The age and sex structure of the European population in 1956, compared with that in 1921 is shown in the following table:

Age Group	1921 Census				1956 Census			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Under 5	164	141	305	14	349	321	670	11
5 to 19	366	359	723	32	990	835	1,825	31
20 to 39	370	286	656	30	822	770	1,592	27
40 to 59	281	151	432	20	769	592	1,361	23
60 and over	58	29	87	4	269	211	480	8
Total	1,239	966	2,205	100	3,190	2,729	5,919	100

The ratio of females to males has increased slightly from 44 to 56 in 1921 to 46 to 54 in 1956. The median age of the European population has risen from about 23 years in 1904 to about 27 years in 1956. During 1961, 106 European births and 32 deaths were registered.

Over 60% of the European population of Swaziland was born in the Republic of South Africa, 20% were born within the Territory and 8% were born in the United Kingdom.

In 1956, 59% of the European population spoke both English and Afrikaans, a further 26% spoke English only, 12% spoke Afrikaans only and 3% spoke neither English nor Afrikaans. The latter were mainly Portuguese subjects.

The Eurafrian Population.

The Eurafrian community, which numbered only 1,378

persons in 1956, lives mainly in the Hlatikulu and Manzini Districts. The apparent large increase in this section of the population between 1946 and 1956 is believed to be due to faulty enumeration in the 1946 census and not to any large scale immigration or an exceptionally high birth rate.

The median age of Eurafricans is only about 14 years and males slightly outnumber females. The birthplace of 80% of the Eurafrican population is Swaziland, the majority of the remainder being born in the Republic of South Africa.

Urban Population.

Approximately 4% of the African population, 38% of the European population and 34% of the Eurafrican population live in the townships of Mbabane, Manzini, Stegi, Pigg's Peak, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. The largest township, Mbabane, has an estimated population in the urban and peri-urban area of 6,000. The urban and peri-urban areas of Manzini have a population of approximately 5,000. The third largest proclaimed urban area is Stegi, with about 3,000 inhabitants. The estimated population of Pigg's Peak, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun is about 1,000 at each township. There are also large concentrations of population at the major centres of development such as Havelock Mine, Tshaneni and Mhlume, Bunya, and Big Bend and Ubombo.

Chapter II

Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Until the recent post-war development period, the gold mines in the Republic of South Africa were the main source of employment for the Swazi. Within the Territory, employment was provided by the Havelock Asbestos Mine and European farms. The recent introduction of large forestry and irrigation undertakings has led, in turn, to the establishment of processing industries and two large sugar mills have been constructed, the first by the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Ltd., and the second by Ubombo Ranches Ltd. at Big Bend. At the end of the year the erection of a pulp factory for processing timber on the estate of the Usutu Pulp Company Limited was completed. There is also a small fruit canning industry and a malt factory. The successful completion of negotiations for construction of a railway has opened the way for exploitation of proved iron ore and coal deposits. The cash earnings obtained from employment are used by Swazi workers to supplement the traditional tribal subsistence economy.

EMPLOYMENT

At the 1956 Census, 25.5% of the gainfully employed European population over the age of fifteen years was engaged in farming and forestry, 19.8% were craftsmen or labourers and 18.3% were enumerated as professional workers such as teachers, engineers, missionaries, lawyers and medical practitioners. Excluding those engaged in farming and mining, managers and administrators comprised 11.3% of this section of the population. Of the gainfully employed Eurafrican population over fifteen years of age, 29.8% were employed in farming and forestry and 26.2% were enumerated as craftsmen or labourers. This Census also showed that 25,928 Swazi were peasant farmers, 200 ran their own businesses and 26,050 were enumerated as employees, of whom 14,322 were employed within the Territory. In addition, there were 3,470 foreign Africans employed in Swaziland at that time. Some 24% of the total labour force was employed in farming and forestry 9% in domestic service and 29% in mining. Of the 7,619 labourers engaged in mining, about 87% were employed outside the Territory.

More recent figures based on the preliminary results of the 1960 Social Survey, (referred to below) indicate inter alia that of the total employed males from rural areas, 44% were employed outside Swaziland, while of the total employed inside and outside the territory, 37% were employed in farming and forestry, 31% in mining, and 9% by Government. Of the total employed males residing in urban areas 37% were employed by Government, 17% by trading concerns, and 10% in domestic service, whilst only 8% of the total were employed outside the territory.

The following table compiled from returns rendered by employers of over 50 workers shows the African labour strengths of principal industrial groupings at the end of December (previous year's figures in brackets).

Group	Total	Labour	Foreign	Labour
Mining	1,552	(1,585)	816	(934)
Forestry and Timber Processing	5,047	(3,092)	431	(297)
Agricultural Estates (including sugar growing and manufacture)	7,623	(7,506)	2,126	(1,968)
Construction Contractors	463	(2,500)	79	
Government Departments	2,124	(1,158)	108	(44)
Miscellaneous Manufacture	158	(123)	3	(5)
Other	82	(64)	7	(2)
Totals	17,049	(16,028)	3,570	(3,250)

Of the 7,623 labourers shown as employed by agricultural estates, 5,614 were employed by concerns primarily or largely engaged in sugar growing and manufacture.

The following figures compiled from the preliminary re-

sults of the 1960 Social Survey indicate the occupational distribution of the labour force:

	Rural Dwellers.	Urban Dwellers.
Manual	81%	40%
Service	7%	10%
Professional	4%	13%
Clerical	3%	17%
Salesman	3%	10%
Craftsman	2%	10%

The average labour turnover among major employers, excluding those offering mainly seasonal employment, ranged from 1.6 to 14.4 per cent per month but these can only be taken as estimates since the Territory has no statistical organization to verify the figures upon which they are based. Because most labourers leave their families at home, the turnover is relatively large and high levels of skill are seldom reached. Several employers are encouraging the formation of a permanent labour force by providing married quarters. It is hoped that the sociological survey of the African population carried out during 1960 by the Administration in collaboration with the Institute of Social Research in the University of Natal, will yield information on the average length of employment periods of the Swazi labourer and the average period between employments. With this information it will be possible to assess the extent to which the labour force is becoming more permanent and the actual amount of labour available. The survey should also reveal something of the pattern of the movement of labour to sources of employment both within and outside the Territory. Preliminary results of the Survey indicate that in rural areas only 40% of the male population aged over 18 years were wage-earning, a further 45% were not actually employed but had been employed previously, and 15% had never been employed, whilst the relevant figures for urban areas were 70% currently employed, 21% not currently employed, and 9% never employed.

Migrant Labour.

The Swazi continue to migrate to the Republic of South Africa in search of employment. During 1961 the Native Recruiting Corporation recruited nearly 8,500 (7,836 in 1960) Swazi for employment in the gold mines of the Witwatersrand and the Orange Free State, whilst the Natal Coal Owners Native Labour Organization recruited 484 (485 in 1960) miners for the coal mines of northern Natal. There is a seasonal variation in the total number of Swazi employed in the gold mines and the average throughout the year was 6,870 (6,550 in 1960). The recruiting of labourers for work outside the Territory is strictly controlled by the provisions of the African

can Labour Proclamation, No. 45 of 1954. Contracts may not exceed one year and usually vary from three to nine months. The number of recruiting licences issued under the Proclamation is restricted and they are only granted when Government is satisfied that conditions of employment are satisfactory. Capitation fees are not allowed. In addition to the numbers of labourers recruited by recognised agencies, it is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 Swazi find employment independently in agricultural and mining concerns in those districts of the Republic of South Africa which border the Territory. A dwindling number are illegally recruited and are thus denied the safeguards imposed by the statutory control of external recruitment. The interests and welfare of the Swazi working in the Republic of South Africa are looked after by an Agency for the three High Commission Territories, which has its headquarters in Johannesburg and sub-agencies in Randfontein and Springs on the Witwatersrand and Welkom in the Orange Free State. No labour from other countries is recruited for work inside Swaziland, but numbers of Africans from the Republic of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland enter the Territory independently to seek employment. Control over the immigration of foreign African labourers is exercised under the African Immigration Proclamation, No. 56 of 1959.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The average rates of wages paid in typical occupations and the principal industries and services are shown in the following table (1960 figures):

Occupation		Basic Annual Wage (R) (excluding any bonus)	
Farm Assistant	(E)	1,200	Q.
Farm Labourer	(A)	72	R.Q.
Forester	(E)	1,300	Q.
Forest Foreman	(E)	960	Q.
Forest Labourer	(A)	72 - 110	R.Q.
Mine Labourer	(A)	90 - 94	R.Q.
Stock Inspector	(E)	1,344 - 2,096	
Cattle Guard	(A)	264 - 1,152	
Store Assistant	(E)	1,000	Q.
Store Assistant	(A)	180	Q.
Domestic Servant	(A)	80	R.Q.
Road Foreman	(E)	1,440	
Construction			
Labourer	(A)	104 - 144	
Artisan	(E)	1,500	
Builder	(A)	204 - 602	R.Q.
Driver	(A)	96 - 460	R.Q.

A — African E — European Q — plus free quarters.
R — plus free rations.

Wage rates are not, at present, subject to statutory control but provision exists in the Wage Determination Proclamation,

No. 21 of 1937, for the fixing of minimum wages in any industry on the recommendation of a Board to be appointed for the purpose. Generally labour is daily paid, although the actual payment is made on a thirty-day ticket or once a month for convenience. The normal weekly hours of work vary from 47 to 56 hours in construction and quarrying, and 45 to 48 hours in urban areas. Improved rates of pay and rations and a code of regulations covering conditions of service of daily-paid workmen employed by Government departments were on the point of being introduced at the end of the year.

Price indices are not kept. Average prices during 1961 of some of the principal foods were:

Commodity	Mbabane and Manzini Districts.	Other Districts.
Bacon, per lb.	38c	40c
Beef, per lb.	25c	23c
Mutton, per lb.	32c	30c
Butter, per lb.	35c	35c
Cheese, per lb.	30c	30c
Milk, per pint	6c	6c
Eggs, per dozen.	38c	33c
Mealie meal, per 180 lb. bag	R4.75c	R4.75c
Potatoes, per lb.	4c	5c
Rice, per lb.	13c	15c
Sugar, per lb.	5c	5c
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf	10c	10c
Tea, per lb.	85c	85c
Coffee, per lb.	50c	45c

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There is no Labour Department in the Territory. In 1957 a Labour Officer was appointed and is stationed at the Secretariat in Mbabane. His duties include the assessment of present and future labour requirements, the supervision of working conditions, and the maintenance of statistical records. In co-operation with the District Administration, the Labour Officer is responsible for the implementation of labour legislation and the promotion of good industrial relations.

Workmen's Compensation.

The Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, No. 25 of 1939 (Cap. 148), provides for the payment of compensation to all manual workers, whose earnings do not exceed £500 per annum, engaged in occupations which, at present, include mining and employment in connection with power-driven machinery. Compensation is payable at the rate of R2,000 or 48 months' wages, whichever is less, for permanent, total incapacity. A percentage of this amount is payable in cases of

partial incapacity. Most claims for compensation are settled between the parties on the advice of the District Commissioner, to whom all fatal accidents must be reported. The compilation of accident statistics was instituted in 1958. The Labour Officer is responsible for recommending payment of compensation or ex gratia awards to Government employees. New legislation was on the point of promulgation at the end of the year, the main features of which are wide application, improved benefits, and compulsory insurance by employers.

Industrial Relations.

Although there are no Trade Unions in Swaziland, provision for their registration and regulation, and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes, exists under the Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation, No. 31 of 1942, as amended by Proclamation No. 3 of 1949 (Cap. 150). Some concerns in rural areas have appointed tribal representatives. Two trade unions were in process of formation at the end of the year. One major employer took a lead in the establishment of joint consultation machinery, with elected workers' representatives. An administrative procedure exists whereby labour complaints are dealt with in the first instance by District Commissioners who decide whether the assistance of the Labour Officer is required.

Safety, Health and Welfare.

The Mines, Works and Machinery Proclamation, 1960, and the Explosives Proclamation, 1961, and the regulations published thereunder provide for the safety of workmen employed in mines and works, including quarries and factories. The employment of women, young persons and children in mines or works is also regulated by the Mines, Works and Machinery proclamation.

The following tables are a reflection of the various types of accidents in mines and works which have been reported to the Inspector of Mines and the Inspector of Machinery. Complete figures for labour employed are not available so it is not possible to calculate accident rates per thousand workers employed.

Classification of non- fatal accidents into location of injury to the body.

LOCATION OF INJURY	MINES			WORKS			TOTAL		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(c)
Arms, hands or fingers	3	12	—	6	56	—	9	68	—
Legs, feet or toes	—	13	—	3	80	2	3	93	2
Eyes	—	3	—	—	10	2	—	13	2
Body or head	—	2	—	—	44	—	—	46	—
T O T A L	3	30	—	9	190	4	12	220	4

In this table (a) indicates loss of member; (b) indicates injury to member; (c) indicates loss of use of member.

Shifts lost as a result of non-fatal accidents.

	Total number of shifts lost (returned to duty)	Average lost per accident	No. of accidents in respect of which persons have returned to work	Outstanding
Mines	650	20.6	30	3
Works	4659	27.4	170	33
TOTAL	5309	26.6	200	36

There are 92 concerns registered as users of machinery which includes 42 steam boilers installed in the Territory.

Stricter measures in respect of first aid equipment, treatment and personnel are being enforced in an attempt to reduce the apparently high severity rate reflected in the table above.

Comprehensive draft legislation dealing with safety and health in factories (at present classified as works) and mines, have been prepared and is expected to be promulgated shortly.

Accidents reported.

	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Non-Casualty	Total
Mines	Nil	33	Nil	33
Works	8	203	3	214
TOTALS	8	236	3	247

Classification of non-fatal accidents into type of accident.

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	MINES	WORKS	TOTAL
Machinery	2	16	18
Truck & Trams	1	8	9
Fall of Material	2	23	25
Boilers or Steampipes		2	2
Miscellaneous			
(a) Burning & Scalding	1	8	9
(b) Falling & Slipping	8	47	55
(c) Splinters	2	5	7
(d) Sundry	17	94	111
TOTALS	33	203	236

Legislation.

No earlier labour legislation was promulgated during the year but two proclamations and the regulations made thereunder, contained clauses which relate to labour.

The African Immigration Proclamation, No. 56 of 1959 (Cap. 70), and the regulations published in Government Notice No. 37 of 1959, allow employers of labour to introduce African labour for temporary employment without the necessity of complying with the procedure laid down for the issue of ordinary residence permits. The permits are subject to any conditions which may be imposed by Ngwenyama in Libandla, with the approval of the Resident Commissioner. Swazi seeking work outside the Territory have to comply with the provisions

of the Identity and Travel (Documents) Proclamation No. 54 of 1959, and the Regulations which were published in Government Notice No. 49 of 1959.

The report of Mr. F. C. Catchpole, O.B.E., published in December, 1960 contained comprehensive recommendations together with draft legislation designed to bring the territory's labour laws up to date, and this legislation was still in process of promulgation at the end of the year.

Industrial Training.

Industrial Training in the Territory is at present confined to a small dressmaking centre at Mbuluzi and a Trade Training Centre at Mbabane. The latter provides courses for Africans and Eurafricans in bricklaying, carpentry, motor-mechanics, and electrical wiring. Twenty four men are trained annually. Semi-skilled workers, such as drivers and operatives, are trained on the job by employers.

The Industrial Training Committee, composed of representatives of industry and Government, in its report published in December, 1960, made recommendations including the establishment of an Apprenticeship Board and the appointment of an Inspector of Apprenticeships and Trade Testing Officer operating within the framework of an Apprenticeship Proclamation, also the division of training of skilled workers between a trade training centre and industry and the institution of trade tests, short training courses for drivers, and aptitude tests for all semi-skilled workers. Some progress was made during 1961 towards implementing these proposals.

Chapter : III

Public Finance and Taxation

Government financial year runs from 1st. April to 31st. March. The Annual Budget is in three parts. Territorial Estimates cover recurrent and minor capital items of expenditure by Government departments. Detailed estimates of revenue are also shown. Secondly there are Loan Estimates dealing with major capital works such as roads. Finally there are Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Estimates for various projects in the fields of land use, education, medical services and public works.

Revenue and Expenditure over the past three financial years may be summarised as follows. Details are given later in this chapter:

Financial Year	Revenue	Expenditure.
1958 — 59		
Territorial	1,325,575	1,413,686
Loan	—	542,219
C.D. & W. Fund	—	294,078
1959 — 60		
Territorial	1,453,389	1,629,715
Loan	—	379,331
C.D. & W. Fund	—	467,496
1960 — 61		
Territorial	3,125,070	3,640,219
Loan	—	2,549,636
C.D. & W. Fund	—	1,125,536

REVENUE

The main sources of revenue were:

HEAD	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	R	R	R
Native Tax	138,180	133,284	126,332
Customs & Excise	351,222	423,416	462,021
Posts & Telegraphs	137,216	158,686	260,258
Licences	90,542	101,614	119,549
Income Tax	1,327,766	1,287,874	1,439,923
Transfer Duty	75,976	220,598	53,318
Mineral Tax (Royalties)	82,572	71,818	91,582
Sale of Crown Land	4,160	5,816	1,590
Other Revenue	443,516	503,672	570,497
C.D. and W. Fund			1,009,816

Death Duties.

The rate of Estate Duty chargeable on each R2 of the dutiable amount is three ten-thousandths of R2 for every completed R200 or part thereof of the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of 67c on each R2. Rebate of R600 is allowed from the amount of duty determined by the foregoing formula. The effect of this is that duty is payable only on estates in excess of R20,000. Succession duty is also payable in certain cases on estates of over R200. African estates which are administered according to Swazi law and custom are not subject to these duties.

European Poll Tax.

A poll tax of R6 per year is levied on every European male and on every Eurafrican male who does not pay African Tax, of the age of 21 years and over.

Income Tax.

Income Tax constitutes about half the total revenue of the Territory and of this, about 70% was derived from mining.

Income Tax is payable by Europeans and those Eurafricans who do not pay African Tax. The breakdown of assessments for the income tax year ended 30th. June, 1960, the collections from which were received in the 1960/61 financial year, are compared with those of the two previous years in the following table.. The increase in tax collected (amounting to approximately £80,000) is due to industrial development in the Territory.

	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	R	R	R
Mining Companies	1,084,000	970,000	1,016,000
Other Companies	74,000	92,000	138,000
Employed Persons	84,000	96,000	130,000
Professions & Traders	54,000	92,000	92,000
Farmers	28,000	28,000	60,000
Others	6,000	6,000	14,000

To simplify the tax structure so far as individuals are concerned, a system of block rates was adopted and super tax abolished after the year of assessment ended 30th. June, 1960. The block rates combine and replace by one single tax, namely the normal tax, the previously separate normal and super tax rates as well as 15% of the surcharge. There are separate tables of block rates for married and unmarried persons. Dividends are now included in the taxable income, save that a deduction is allowed of a percentage of the dividends ranging from 100% where the taxable income (including dividends) does not exceed R2,600 to 33½% where the taxable income exceeds R4,600.

The rate of tax for individuals is such that the incidence is low on the lowest section, increasing slightly with each section until a maximum rate of 50c in the rand is reached on incomes in excess of R18,000.

The primary rebates, which remain unchanged, have been incorporated in the block rates. The secondary rebates have also been incorporated in the block rates and the benefit to taxpayers is substantially the same as for the 1959 year.

Rates of tax for Public Companies: for each rand of taxable income, 28 cents.

Rates of tax for Private Companies: for the first R3,000 of taxable income, 13 cents for each rand of taxable income; for the next R2,000 of taxable income, 20 cents for each rand of taxable income; for each rand of taxable income over and above R5,000, tax is 28 cents.

Rates of tax for Mining Companies: for the first R20,000 of taxable income, 25 cents for each rand of taxable income; for each rand of taxable income in excess of R20,000, tax is 34 cents.

African Tax.

A tax of R4 per year is levied on each adult male African who is unmarried or who has one wife. Africans with two

wives pay R6.30 per year and those with three or more wives pay R9.10 per year. A Swazi National Levy of 70 cents, payable to the Swazi National Treasury, is included in each of the above payments. Exemption may be granted to the aged and infirm who are without means to pay. The tax is collected by District Commissioners with the assistance of tax collectors appointed by the Swazi National Administration.

Posts & Telegraphs.

Revenue from this source in the 1960/61 financial year, compared with that of the two previous financial years, was:

	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	R	R	R
Postal	65,600	73,400	159,200
Telegraphs	12,680	14,864	22,954
Telephone	47,398	60,642	72,229
	125,678	148,906	254,383

Customs and Excise

Under the provisions of the Customs Agreement with the Union (now Republic) of South Africa, Swaziland receives 0.149% of the total collections. In 1960/61 this source of revenue amounted to R301,456. Following are receipts for the last three years:

	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	R	R	R
IMPORT DUTY	144,050	162,204	168,331
Excise on Cigarettes & Tobacco	68,140	77,436	78,319
" " Matches	920	938	976
" " Motor Fuel	18,202	19,454	22,054
" " Tyres & Tubes	2,264	2,356	2,325
" " Yeast	440	504	407
" " Motor Vehicles	20,196	24,328	26,558
" " Diesels & Furnace Oils	—	—	2,097
" " Gramophone Records	—	—	369
Other Excise Duties	640	1,954	20
	254,852	289,174	301,456

In addition, local import duties are collected on wines, spirits and beer manufactured in the Republic of South Africa. These are as follows: 1958/59, R96,370; 1959/60, R134,241; 1960/61, R160,565.

Mineral Taxes and Mining Rents.

The following taxes are payable on mineral production:

Asbestos	—	2 % of value
Precious metals	—	2½% of value
Non-precious metals	—	2½% of value
Coal	—	2½ cents per short ton sold.

In 1960/61 mineral taxes yielded R91,582. Other taxes included under this heading are mining and concession rents and the mineral concession tax, which is levied at the rate of 2½c. per morgen on all concessions whether they are being exploited or not. The Resident Commissioner, on the advice of the Mining Board, is allowed to grant remission of the whole or a portion of this tax. In 1960/61 these rents and taxes amounted to R6,489.

Licences.

The value of licence fees collected during the 1960/1961 financial year compared with those collected during the two previous financial years were:

	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	R	R	R
Firearms	902	952	947
Recruiting Agents	788	856	774
Hotel & Liquor	2,620	3,138	3,462
Trading	32,776	33,396	36,328
Game	594	704	846
Bank	630	680	912
Motor Vehicles	49,712	58,478	73,123
Prospecting & Mining	104	16	76
Miscellaneous	2,416	3,214	3,081
	90,542	101,434	119,549

EXPENDITURE

The following table gives particulars of annual expenditure for the period 1958/59 to 1960/61:

TERRITORIAL	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	R	R	R
Public Debt	92,396	163,650	201,720
Central Administration	285,410	402,078	364,981
Audit	11,964	11,846	16,427
District Administration	83,394	82,714	101,417
Education	420,234	497,906	577,929
Geological Survey & Mines	27,328	35,736	65,065
Judicial	15,030	27,022	33,820
Land Utilization	328,936	389,608	409,505
Medical	271,368	306,188	315,571
Pensions & Gratuities	97,856	122,966	180,512
Police	184,226	222,602	244,001
Posts & Telegraphs	137,958	162,170	181,739
Prisons	68,338	68,417	75,434
Public Works Dept.	410,576	450,174	516,277
P.W.D. Electricity Supply	34,258	49,530	51,472
Public Works Extraordinary	159,548	79,990	87,974
Stores Department	139,564	67,814	129,087
Swazi Administration	58,988	119,012	87,288

LOAN	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	R	R	R
Government Housing	470,358	263,654	360,684
Roads	520,000	280,086	562,067
Telecommunications	130,000	64,572	77,749
Electricity Supplies	130,945	66,451	67,912
Administrative & Public Buildings	50,000	19,106	162,682
Water & Sewerage Schemes	9,500	17,928	330,063
Township Survey	—	—	40
Airfields	—	—	68,667

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	R	R	R
Education	46,223	74,028	132,629
Medical	57,362	22,980	3,882
Agricultural & Veterinary	176,153	270,890	81,138
Geological	30,238	38,203	1,410
Roads, Townships & Bridges	470,552	761,416	863,507
Miscellaneous	46,267	57,376	42,970

Details of C.D. and W. expenditure are given at Appendix I.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of Swaziland at 31st. March, 1961, consisted of:

Loan from H. M. Treasury to the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund	4,910
Colonial Development & Welfare Loans	2,338
4½% Inter Colonial Loan 1978	158,664
4% Inter Colonial Loan 1974	104,140
5¾% Inter Colonial Loan 1971	83,420
5¾% Inter Colonial Loan 1976	250,380
General Development Loan 1965/78	2,000,000
Exchequer Loan R1,040,000	1,032,580
Exchequer Loan R1,600,000	920,000
Telecommunications Loan	60,000
Telephone Loan	16,000
	<u>R4,632,432.</u>

ASSETS & LIABILITIES

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1961.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	R		R
Deposits		Cash Balances	R270,389
Colonial Developments		Joint Consolidated Fund	78,000
Welfare Schemes	54,425	Advances	265,120
Other Deposits	111,133		
		Advances Pending	
Unexpended Loan Funds		Raising of Loan	197,351
4½% 1978	6	Investments	23,182
5¾% 1971/76	53	Suspense Accounts	12,868
5¾% & 6% 1960/85	50,858	Imprest	130
6½% 1960/86	344,783	Overdraft Account:	
Standard Bank Loan	10,713	Swaziland Co-operative	
Telecommunications Loan	11	Tobacco Co. Ltd.	54,000
Special Funds			
Swazi Nation Trust Fund	R40,000		
Guardians Fund	22,419		
Agricultural Loan Fund	769		
Dairy Industry			
Stabilisation Fund	19,147		
Dairy Industry			
Contingency Fund	8,650		
Police Reward Fund	1,349		
Revolving Loan Fund	40,736		
Accumulated Surplus	195,988		
	R901,040		R901,040

SWAZI NATIONAL TREASURY

The Swazi National Treasury was established under the provisions of Proclamation No. 81 of 1950. Revenue during the financial year 1960/61 amounted to R167,193, of which R44,428 was a share of the African Tax and R12,210 was derived from fines and fees from the Swazi National Courts. Expenditure during the same period totalled R184,572, including expenditure on education amounting to R56,692. The surplus balance at 31st March 1961 was R81,611.

Chapter IV

Currency and Banking

The currency in circulation in Swaziland is that of the Republic of South Africa, whose conversion from sterling to decimal currency took place on 14th February 1961. One rand in the new currency is equal to 10 shillings sterling and is divided into 100 cents.

Two banks conduct business in Swaziland — Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. Following are the branches and agencies maintained or operated by these banks:

Barclays Bank (D.C.O.): **Branches** at Mbabane and Manzini; **Sub-Branches** at Emlembe, Big Bend and Mananga; **Agencies** at Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Mhlambanyati, Malkerns and Usutu Mill Site. The bank also operates a mobile van.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.: **Branches** at Mbabane and Manzini; **Sub-Branch** at Big Bend; **Agencies** at Goedgegun, Gollel, Pigg's Peak, Stegi, Emlembe, Mhlambanyati and Usutu Mill Site. The bank also operates a mobile van.

The Savings Bank facilities of the South African Government are available at Post Offices throughout the Territory. Deposits and withdrawals during the year ending on 31st March 1961 amounted to R198,040 and R213,034 respectively.

There are no bank rates peculiar to the Territory. The rates are those in force throughout South Africa and are prescribed by the main South African offices of the two banks which operate in the Territory.

Chapter V : Commerce

In terms of an Agreement between Swaziland and the Union (now Republic) of South Africa dated 29th. June, 1910, the Territory is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the South African Customs Union and received 0.149% of the total amount of customs collected. This payment is assessed on the proportion which the average amount of the collection of the Territory for the three years ended 31st. March, 1911, bore to the average amount of the Customs revenue for all the Colonies and Territories included in the Union for the same period. The amount received from the Republic Treasury for

the financial year ended 31st. March 1961 was R301,456, compared with R289,172 in 1960 and R254,852 in 1959.

This Agreement also provides for the free inter-change of the products and manufactures of the Republic of South Africa and the Territory with the exception of spirits and beer. Customs and Excise duties on spirits and beer are those in force in the Republic and are collected locally. Collections during the 1961 financial year were R167,246, compared with R134,242 in 1960 and R96,370 in 1959.

Because of the free interchange of products and manufactures it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of imports and exports. The tables below have been compiled from returns made by traders and producers.

The bulk of the Territory's imports comes from or through the Republic of South Africa, and consists largely of food and consumer goods.

The following table lists the main classes of goods imported and exported during 1961 together with comparable figures for 1960 and 1959.

IMPORTS	R 1959	R 1960	R 1961
FOOD AND DRINK	2,043,000	2,281,000	2,536,000
Including:			
Maize and Maize Products	247,000	300,000	650,000
Wheat and Wheat Products	136,000	158,000	200,000
Sugar	397,000	139,000	162,000
Beer	54,000	96,000	100,000
Sorghum	2,000	75,000	70,000
MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTOR SPARES, PETROL, OIL AND LUBRICANTS	1,697,000	1,605,000	1,900,000
Including:			
Petrol	263,000	400,000	750,000
Motor Cars	225,000	153,000	260,000
Motor Trucks	354,000	143,000	100,000
TIMBER AND OTHER BUILD- ING MATERIALS	954,000	822,000	1,293,000
Including:			
Cement	213,000	340,000	299,000
OTHER MERCHANDISE	3,216,000	3,492,000	4,710,000
Including:			
Mining Stores	250,000	342,000	940,000
Fertilizers	170,000	440,000	550,000
Tobacco and Cigarettes	187,000	204,000	258,000
Livestock (mainly Cattle)	116,000	83,000	119,000
Coal	90,000	280,000	170,000
Agricultural Implements	270,000	90,000	122,000
Telephone Equipment	30,000	20,000	65,000
	7,910,000	8,200,000	10,240,000

EXPORTS	R 1959	R 1960	R 1961
MINERALS (RAW MATERIALS)	4,195,000	5,645,000	5,145,000
Including:			
Asbestos	4,170,000	5,573,000	5,070,000
Gold	Nil	20,000	34,000
PROCESSED AND MANU- FACTURED GOODS	2,098,000	3,927,000	4,695,000
Including:			
Sugar	846,000	2,560,000	3,687,000
Canned Fruit (mainly Pineapples)	260,000	253,000	229,000
Pinewood Particle Board	667,000	735,000	340,000
Lumber and Timber	160,000	246,000	307,000
Butter	148,000	129,000	110,000
CROPS (RAW MATERIALS)	1,546,000	1,370,000	1,463,000
Including:			
Seed Cotton	596,000	534,000	719,000
Rice	374,000	325,000	390,000
Citrus Fruit	97,000	68,000	110,000
Bananas	92,000	61,000	72,000
Tobacco	175,000	98,000	48,000
LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS	950,000	1,107,000	1,365,000
Including:			
Cattle for Slaughter	810,000	1,028,000	1,267,000
Hides and Skins	78,000	65,000	74,000
	8,790,000	12,050,000	12,670,000

Chapter VI : Production

LAND UTILIZATION

The pattern of land utilization has changed considerably in recent years. Some 200,000 acres in the higher rainfall belt are now devoted to afforestation with *Pinus* species, while an increasing area in the 300 to 2,500 feet altitude zone is devoted to irrigation schemes. The extensive areas formerly used for winter sheep grazing and cattle ranching have been diminished by these more intensive forms of land use but are still of economic importance.

Land Ownership and Tenure

The complex pattern of land ownership in Swaziland is largely the result of historical events which occurred before the establishment of the British Administration in 1902.

Between the years 1875 and 1889 the Swazi ruler Mbandzeni granted numerous concessions to Europeans which included grants and leases of land for grazing and agricultural purposes. The concessions covered almost the whole extent of the Territory and many of the deeds contained clauses which reserved to the Ngwenyama his sovereign rights and forbade the concessionaires from interfering with the rights of the Swazi living within the area of the concessions. In terms of the Swaziland Convention of 1890, a Chief Court was established to undertake an enquiry into the validity of disputed concessions. It did, in fact, examine the initial validity of the majority of concessions and its decisions were adhered to by the British Administration. The Swaziland Administration Proclamation, (No. 3 of 1904), provided for the establishment of a commission which was, *inter alia*, required to examine each land and grazing concession and cause their boundaries to be defined and surveyed. On the completion of the Commission's work, a Special Commissioner was appointed in terms of the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation (No. 28 of 1907), to set aside areas for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the Swazi. He was empowered to expropriate one third of the area of each concession without compensation, but should more than this be required, compensation was payable. The remaining concessions were freed from any rights of use and occupation possessed by the Swazi, and the owners of concessions who held title to the ownership of the land or leases of not less than ninety-nine years duration, with or without rights of renewal, were granted freehold title. The reversionary rights to land and mineral concessions were vested in the Crown in terms of the Swaziland Crown Lands and Minerals Order in Council of 1908 as amended by a subsequent Order in Council in 1910. Following the partition of the Territory, further legislation was passed to secure the rights of the Swazi in the areas that had been set aside for them (Proclamation No. 39 of 1910) and also to define the conditions under which the Crown could sell, lease or otherwise dispose of Crown Land (Proclamation No. 13 of 1911).

At the end of 1961, 51.8% of the total area of the Territory, which covers 4,290,944 acres, was available for occupation by the Swazi. This comprised Swazi Area, land purchased by the Swazi Nation and Native Land Settlement areas. Swazi Area, which was set aside by the Concessions Partition Commissioner for occupation by the Swazi in 1910, is vested in the High Commission for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland protectorate and Swaziland. It is scattered throughout the Territory in blocks of varying size and covers 1,639,687 acres or 38.2% of the total area of the country. The purchase of land by the Swazi Nation started initially as a reaction to the partition of the Territory. The Swazi were encouraged by the Chief Regent to go to the Transvaal in order to earn money with which to purchase land from European holders. Purchases continued to be made with monies raised locally by collections or levies until the start of the Lifa Fund in 1946. The purposes

of this fund are to reduce overstocking and to purchase additional land. Under an order made by Ngwenyama in Libandhla, cattle are regularly culled from the herds of those Swazi who own more than ten head of cattle. The animals thus acquired are auctioned and a levy on the proceeds is credited to the Lifa Fund. By the end of 1961, the area of land purchased in this way, which is vested in the Ngwenyama on behalf of the Swazi Nation, amounted to 268,093 acres. Proclamation No. 2 of 1915 made provision for securing for the benefit of the Swazi any land acquired on behalf of the Swazi Nation.

Native Land Settlement areas, which consist of farms purchased from European owners and Crown Land set aside for the purpose by Government were defined in 1946 and are generally contiguous with the existing Swazi areas. This land is vested in the Swaziland Government and its use is governed by the provisions of Proclamation No. 2 of 1946, as amended by Proclamation No. 6 of 1948, and the regulations published thereunder. Native Land Settlement areas are 316,702 acres in extent.

Land owned by individual Africans, Missions, Europeans and Eurafricans covers 45.9% of the total area of the Territory. Of this privately owned land, 15.5% consists of land concessions held in perpetuity or on leases of more than ninety-nine years duration. In order to avoid the complications which have persisted because of differing forms of title, the owners of these concessions are now being requested to exercise their option under the provision of Proclamation No. 28 of 1907 and convert their title to freehold. Farms which are purchased by individual Africans are registered in their own names. The area of farms owned by individual Africans totalled 22,384 acres at the end of 1961. Missions own 21,110 acres and the extent of farms owned by Europeans and Eurafricans, or of land situated in Proclaimed Townships, is 1,874,680 acres. The remaining area of the Territory comprises Government owned freehold land and unallotted Crown Land some 101,900 acres in extent.

On Swazi Area a system of communal land ownership is practised. One of the most important rights exercised by the Chiefs is the allocation of residential and ploughing land. The Ngwenyama is recognised as having overall control of Swazi Area but in practise he defers to local chiefs in all matters of rights of occupancy, except in areas which, by tradition, belong to the Swazi ruling house. An individual obtains rights to use and occupy land from the chief of an area. Such rights once granted are firm and can only be extinguished by the individual concerned relinquishing them or by his being arraigned before a chief for a misdemeanour, such as witchcraft or adultery, sufficiently serious to justify banishment. An appeal against such an order would lie to the Ngwenyama. As might be expected, however, from a contact of over fifty years with European systems of land tenure and an increasing scarcity of the land, the traditional system of land ownership

is gradually acquiring a more clearly defined individual emphasis in many areas. Fencing is being erected, wattle plantations are being established and permanent houses are being built, with the result that the Swazi pastoralist is now beginning to emerge in many areas as a settled peasant farmer.

The principles of the Roman-Dutch law of land ownership, which apply to land owned in freehold, embody the Roman Law conception of absolute ownership of land in contradistinction to the English law of tenure which, in theory holds that all land is held by the Crown. Free holders and, if their concessions do not prohibit this, concessionaires occasionally grant occupation or grazing leases, and, in a few instances, land is farmed on a crop share basis. Outside Urban Areas, some freehold and concession land is subject to the payment of quitrent, generally of a small amount. Township stands are subject to a fixed quitrent of ten shillings per annum.

Soil and Water conservation.

Soil and water conservation, by improved agricultural practice as well as by earthwork construction, is proceeding steadily. The Natural Resources Proclamation (No. 71 of 1951) set up a Natural Resources Board for European areas and defined its powers. These powers have been increasingly invoked to prevent misuse of land, to enforce reclamation measures and to control methods of land use. The Department of Land Utilization operates a number of heavy tractors and ancillary equipment for the construction of soil conservation works in European and Swazi areas. During 1961 these units did 9,877 hours of work, during which 230 miles of contour furrows and 34 dams, with a storage capacity of 146 million gallons, were constructed. In other tasks, tracks and bush have been cleared, roads graded, building sites prepared and rice paddies constructed.

To curb the dangers of sub-economic and ill-planned land subdivision associated with the rapid development of natural resources, legislation was promulgated in 1957 to control small subdivisions. Other legislation governing land-use deals with the protection of private forests, grassburning, the control of cotton insect pests, the export of kraal manure from Swazi areas, and the control of plant introduction. The phytosanitary legislation was promulgated in 1958, and regulations under this enabling Proclamation were drafted during 1959. A new Water Law was also passed during 1959 providing for the control and use of water by Water Courts and Irrigation Boards. In addition to this legislation, Ngwenyama in Libandla has issued orders designed to prevent the misuse of land in Swazi Areas. The main provisions of these regulations are that all arable land should be ploughed along the contour and protected with grass strips, and that all streams and vleis should be marked and protected from cultivation. Ngwenyama has also appointed a Board, known as the Central Rural Development Board, with

the object of approving land-use schemes and resettlement plans. This Board can be regarded as the counterpart in Swazi Area of the Natural Resources Board which operates in respect of freehold farms.

Despite the very real achievements which have been made in Swaziland for the protection of the country, erosion increases because of the growing pressure of people, cattle and crops on the available land and it is apparent that sheet erosion due to over-grazing is becoming more common.

AGRICULTURE

In addition to the normal pattern of dryland farming as practised by the majority of Swazi and non-Swazi family farmers, there was continued development (in the main by larger companies) of the country's irrigation potential and timber resources. In 1961, there were about 28,000 acres under irrigation from canals having a total capacity of 870 cusecs, augmented by pumps with a pumping capacity of 60 cusecs.

The most important irrigated crop was sugar cane, the cultivation of which was initiated in recent years by the allocation of a sugar quota to Swaziland from the Union of South Africa (now the Republic). During the cane milling season ending 30th. April, 1961, production was 59,000 tons of sugar. The quota for 1961-2 is 80,000 tons.

An irrigated perennial crop which will play an equally important role in Swaziland's economy is citrus. Most of the orchards are still immature but even if further plantings are discounted, the 300,000 trees established will produce a significant revenue in a few years' time.

The timber industry is based on some 200,000 acres of plantation established since the war in the Highveld. Exploitation of the forests is in its infancy, but a milestone was passed at the end of 1961 when the Usutu Pulp Company's Mill at Bunya was opened.

Against the background of industrial development on the one hand and subsistence farming (augmented by wage earning) in Swazi areas on the other, there is an urgent need to introduce modern agricultural practices and to teach the Swazi that farming can be a profitable mode of life.

In the past good progress was made in Swazi areas towards better farming by contour grass stripping, the use of fertilizers and ox-drawn implements. Further improvements in farming practices are, however, limited by (1) overstocking, (2) the separate management of grazing (rather than the integration of the animal factor with cropping), (3) the fragmentation of holdings, and (4) migratory employment, involving the absence of the farmer from his land for long periods. During the year much thought was given to the formulation of an agricultural policy aimed at tackling these problems. The main features of this policy are:

- To develop Holding Grounds to which surplus cattle from Swazi areas can be sent for fattening and subsequent sale to abattoirs in the Republic;
- To improve the internal marketing organisation for cattle and to increase Swazi confidence in it by creating a controlling body representative of all cattle owners;
- To plan, in co-operation with the Chiefs and the people, consolidated individual holdings on which the farmer can manage his arable lands as one unit and on which there is a prospect for the future integration of some of the grazing area, and
- To develop fact-finding farms where the economics of various systems of farming are studied in the different ecological areas.

The Research Service began to make an impact on farming. By the end of the year there were six Research Officers and important findings were obtained despite their preoccupation with development of the stations. Significant increases in yields were obtained from small applications of zinc and molybdenum fertilizer on many crops and from phosphate applications to veld. The use of herbicides for the control of weeds in rice gave promising results.

The present facilities for agricultural training at Mdutshane and Mpisi are quite inadequate. A plan for the establishment of an Agricultural College and Short Course Centre was prepared and will be submitted to various agencies for the necessary finance.

Plans were made, to be implemented early in 1962, for moving the Headquarters of the Department to Mbabane so as to be close to Central Government. In addition, more responsibility was devolved to District level and every encouragement was given to officers to prepare District Plans for inclusion in the Territorial Development Plan which will be completed by mid-1962.

The only disturbing factor has been that very little, if anything at all, has been achieved to deal with the most urgent agricultural problem of overstocking. Despite considerable effort to bring this problem home to both the African farmer and the Local Government, no positive action has been possible by the Department to deal effectively with this problem. Renewed efforts are, however taking place.

The year was, on the whole, drier than usual especially in the Southern Highveld, the Central Middleveld, the Northern and Central Lowveld and the Lubombo. The Big Bend area received its lowest-ever recorded rainfall.

Dry Land Farming.

About half of the country's arable land is still devoted to subsistence cultivation by Swazi farmers, who produce maize, sorghum, pumpkins, beans, groundnuts, etc. for their own consumption.

After a promising start, the maize crop virtually failed due

to severe drought in January and February. It is estimated that the harvest amounted to 370,000 bags (200 lbs.) produced on 171,000 acres. As a result 170,000 bags (200 lbs.) of maize or maize meal had to be imported, as compared with 64,000 bags imported in 1960. Towards the end of the year Government was faced with an acute food distribution problem. Measures to deal with it included the promulgation of fixed maize meal prices to curb any tendency to over-charging arising from the widespread shortages and the subsidising of seed supplies. The latter was made possible by a grant of R8,400 from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. The money was used to supply good seed for planting through traders and officers of the Department at a controlled price.

Dissatisfaction was frequently expressed by the public at the high cost of whole maize products sold in Swaziland *vis-a-vis* the Republic. With a view to restoring confidence, a Maize Advisory Board was established. Its main functions are to advise on all aspects of maize production, distribution and prices to producers and consumers, including retailers' profits.

Sorghum is grown extensively by Swazi farmers in the lower rainfall areas of the country. The grain is used primarily for brewing beer. The crop suffered severely from the drought which occurred in the middle of the growing season. As a result, over 35,000 bags (200 lbs.) were imported to augment local production.

Cotton is the most important dryland cash crop and is of particular significance to the agricultural economy of Southern Swaziland. It is grown in the Lowveld and Lower Middleveld areas, often in conjunction with cattle ranching. The crop of 5,297 short tons (26,000 growers' bales) was the largest in Swaziland's history (1960—4,171 tons: 1959—4,936 tons: 1958—2,635 tons), 26 per cent of the crop being produced by Swazi farmers. The 1,790 Swazi and 255 European growers received R718,600 for their exports of seed cotton to ginneries in the Republic. The average price at 6.79 cents per lb. of seed cotton was higher than the previous year's 6.40 cents. The average yield obtained by title deed growers was 366 lbs. seed cotton per acre. Considering that the season was relatively free of boll-worm, this was a disappointingly low yield.

Tobacco is grown mainly in the Hlatikulu Middleveld by both European and Swazi farmers. The dark air-cured leaf produced is used mainly in the pipe and snuff trades. Marketing is done through the Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative which is affiliated to the Central Co-operative Organisation in the Republic. This organisation in turn is controlled by the Republic Tobacco Industry Control Board. Deliveries of leaf to the local Co-operative fell to 435,000 lbs., compared with 959,000 lbs. in the previous year. This was partially due to reduced plantings by members of the Co-operative because of storage and marketing difficulties. However, hail and drought also contributed to the smaller crop. 45 per cent of the crop was produced by 890 Swazi growers and the balance by 90 European farmers. The average yield obtained by the latter

was only 493 lbs. per acre, compared with 963 lbs. in 1960. The overall average price was 9.04 cents per lb.

During 1961, the Malkerns Cannery took in 2,500 short tons of Smooth Cayenne pineapples—about 1,000 tons less than in the previous year. Nonetheless, the industry was in a stage of resuscitation following a period of decline. In 1961, of the 950 acres being grown, comprising $10\frac{1}{2}$ million plants, just over half consisted of new plantings. Further plantings of 370 acres are contemplated by growers during 1962.

The progress of the tomato industry can be gauged from the Malkerns Cannery intake over the past three years. Figures in short tons were: 1959—62; 1960—46; 1961—1,681. In addition tomatoes were consigned to the Johannesburg fruit market. The growers' cheque amounted to R27,000.

Avocado pears thrive without irrigation on Swaziland's deep Middleveld soils. New plantings, made in the Malkerns and Ezulwini areas, brought the total of estate-grown trees to about 12,000, of which some 7,000 are not yet in bearing. Some 7,500 trays were exported to Britain during the season.

Irrigation Agriculture.

Swaziland is one of the best watered areas of Southern Africa, but it is only during the past seven years that extensive use has been made of its water resources for irrigation purposes. The various schemes outlined below are destined to play a far more important part in the economy of the Territory than dry land farming.

The Malkerns Irrigation Company's Canal was completed in 1954. It is approximately 14 miles long and carries a water award of 100 cusecs or half the flow of the upper Usutu River, whichever is the lesser. The construction of the canal was sponsored by private farmers, but Government, the Swazi Nation and the Colonial Development Corporation are also participants in the scheme to the extent of about one-third of the total acreage involved. During 1959 a soil survey of the area commanded by the canal was conducted by the Department of Land Utilization with the primary object of assessing and mapping the suitability and extent of the soils for irrigation. In the past, and even at the present time, rice is the main money maker for farmers. On the deep undulating soils of the Malkerns Valley, however, the water requirements of this crop are excessive and the problem of weed control under mono-crop rice farming is becoming increasingly difficult. It is in these circumstances that citrus is being developed as a major crop in the Valley and is gradually replacing rice.

Some years ago the Colonial Development Corporation began irrigation activities in the northern Lowveld on a relatively small scale with water pumped from the Komati River. In 1957 the Corporation completed the construction of a gravity canal which commands 35,000 acres, of which 16,000 acres are now irrigated; a further 5,000 acres can be irrigated by pumping. A large portion of the present irrigated area

has been ceded to the Mhlume (Swaziland) Sugar Company Limited, in which the Corporation holds an interest and to which a permit has been granted to manufacture 40,000 tons of sugar annually. The main crops in this area, apart from sugar cane, are rice and citrus.

The principal irrigation scheme in the central Lowveld is at Big Bend where a 120 cusec canal commands 10,000 acres of land. The pattern of cropping has been much the same as in the north, namely that cane and, to a lesser extent, citrus, has replaced rice as the main crop under irrigation.

In addition to these three main irrigation schemes there are several smaller ones and several pumping plants. A 12 cusec canal from the Lomati River serves a large citrus area in the Pigg's Peak District. At Kubuta a 6 cusec canal serves a compact area where bananas are extensively grown, and five canals from the Usutu and Usushwane Rivers are used for rice irrigation in the Malkerns and Manzini areas.

Sugar cane was first milled in Swaziland during September 1958. During the 1958/59 season 7,236 tons of sugar was produced and in 1959 output was 14,077 tons. This production was based on the small Shire Mill purchased by Ubombo Ranches Limited and moved to Big Bend while the full development of canelands was under way and until the construction of a larger mill had been completed. By the end of 1960, the sugar industry was based on two new mills, one at Mhlume in the Northern Lowveld and the other at Big Bend in the Central Lowveld. Each mill was given a milling quota of 40,000 tons of sugar. Mhlume Mill has a growing quota for 80 per cent of its cane requirements and the Ubombo Mill at Big Bend is entitled to produce two-thirds of its requirements. The remainder of the growing quota has been divided between three other growers in the north (one of which is the Sihoya Sugar Scheme) and 14 other growers in the Big Bend area.

In the season ending the 30th April, 1961, 58,551 tons of sugar was produced from just under 600,000 tons of cane crushed. The overall average cane yield from 19,000 acres was 56 tons per acre harvested. Of the sugar produced, 43,167 tons were milled at Mhlume and the balance of 15,384 tons at Ubombo.

The main areas of citrus production are Malkerns, Ngonini, the Komati and Usutu basins in the Lowveld and the Nsoko area. At this stage production is virtually confined to European-owned farms and estates. Oranges and grapefruit make up 90 per cent of the 278,000 trees in irrigated orchards, covering in all 2,900 acres. Almost half the oranges are budded on sweet stock and most of the grapefruit are seedless varieties. During the year "hedge-row" planting was introduced on many estates to increase the number of trees per acre. There were substantial plantings later in the year, mainly in the Lowveld. During the 1960/61 season, 133,000 pockets were sold on the local and Republic market and 59,000 cases were exported through the Citrus Exchange. The value to the grower of these sales was R144,000, an increase of R78,000 over the previous year. Included

in these figures were deliveries of citrus to the Swaziland Cannery, which processed 684 tons of fruit.

Only 6 percent of plantings have attained full bearing, and nearly 60 percent of trees are less than four years old, at which stage the picking of a small under-grade crop begins. Discounting further plantings (estimated by growers at 167,000 trees in the 1961/62 season), the annual value of citrus production by 1970 will amount to about R5,800,000.

During the year the Swaziland Rice Co-operative Company Limited was formed and one-channel marketing was made a statutory obligation for growers in the Manzini and Mbabane Districts (except for very small scale producers). This development was well timed because import control in the Republic caused the rice market to be erratic, under which conditions collective bargaining by producers was much to their advantage. The Swaziland Rice Co-operative paid growers an overall average of 4.644 cents per lb. for Blue Bonnet rice and 4.261 cents per lb. for Blue Nile. These were final payments after deductions had been made for broken grain, adjustment for moisture content, transport and administrative expenses. The total crop marketed was approximately 4,500 short tons, worth R389,000 to the growers. Yields averaged 1,917 lbs. paddy per acre. Although much land previously planted to rice has been converted to cane and citrus, paddy production is still important. Rice cultivation is now, however, mainly confined to the Manzini District and Northern Lowveld.

Other irrigated crops of importance were potatoes and bananas. The irrigated potatoes are produced mainly by title-deed farmers who, in 1961, marketed 8,900 pockets (37½ lbs.) and received R9,450. In 1960/61, 26,000 crates (100 lbs.) of bananas were marketed. Production was 6,000 crates lower than in the previous year although the average yield per acre increased by 700 lbs. to 8,300 lbs.

Swazi Farmers.

Before the last war, the great majority of the Swazi were pastoralists having little interest in agriculture except for some subsistence cropping. Today the position is very different although the change that has come about can be more easily seen by excursions through Swazi areas than it can be detailed in terms of statistics. Three main developments have had a profound impact on Swazi farming—the protection of virtually all arable lands from erosion by the maintenance of contour grass strips which are six feet wide and spaced at four feet vertical intervals, the planting of crops in rows which facilitates interrow cultivation and thirdly the increasing use of artificial fertilizers. The fertilizers are distributed to farmers by the Department of Land Utilization. During 1961, the quantity distributed was 1,364 short tons. The increase which this represents over previous years can be seen from the following table:

(Totals — short tons)

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
298	299	334	444	508	488	584	605	767	931	1,364

In order of size of area planted, the most important food crops grown by Swazi farmers are maize, sorghum, pumpkins, beans, groundnuts, and sweet potatoes. In the sphere of cash crops, Swazi farmers marketed 26% of the record crop of 5,297 short tons of cotton in 1961 and produced 45 per cent of the 435,000 lb. tobacco crop.

But the erosion of grazing lands, due to increased pressure of people, cattle and arable cultivation, becomes increasingly serious. One counter measure is the resettlement scheme, re-siting arable land into blocks, and kraals into villages or quasi-village settlements, and creating a rotational system for the communal grazing area. The policy now is to co-ordinate mechanical conservation work with planned land use or resettlement projects in African areas and four such projects have been started.

Agricultural Education.

Undoubtedly the most effective method of promoting improved farming and of passing on the knowledge obtained by agricultural research is by the day-to-day contact of the Agricultural Extension Officer with the individual farmer. This continued to be the main approach, augmented by the following methods and agencies:-

Swazi Farmers' Associations: There are 108 of these associations spread throughout the country, having a membership of 3,907. They constitute the only reliable channel for passing information to farmers collectively and for the reverse process of making the collective needs of farmers known to the Extension Officer. The associations played their part in arranging for storage and distribution of fertilizers and other farming requisites.

Women's Associations: The influence of Swazi women and their ability to stifle or induce rural betterment is not underrated. In the knowledge of their importance and of the need to stimulate better standards of home-craft, if the farmer is to have an incentive to produce more, a woman Assistant Agricultural Officer was appointed in September to take charge of the Home Economics section of the Department.

Schools Agricultural Week: It has become customary to hold a Schools Agricultural Week in February each year. The Department, with co-operation from the District Administration and the Education Department, concentrated on interesting children in agricultural matters. Talks and demonstrations were given, excursions were organized and school boys and girls had the opportunity to compete in a national essay competition on an agricultural topic.

Agricultural Shows: The Swaziland Show Society and the Southern Swaziland Show Society held their annual shows at Manzini and Goedgegun respectively. A feature of the Goedgegun Show was the display of Swazi-owned cattle for the first time. The usual high quality of the exhibits in the Swazi section and the poor support given to the European produce section were noticeable at both shows. Smaller district shows were held at 21 centres.

Demonstration Plots: There were over 150 such plots throughout the country.

Agricultural Training Centre, Mdutshane: Fourteen pupils commenced the course and 13 successfully completed their year's training.

Cattle Guard Training Centre, Mpisi: Seventeen of the 20 candidates completed successfully a 12-month training course for Cattle Guards and 20 more candidates were enrolled for the 1962 course.

Marketing.

Organised marketing of tobacco and citrus is done through the Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Co. and the Swaziland Citrus Co-operative, both of which are affiliated to parent marketing organisations in the Republic of South Africa. Rice is marketed through the Swaziland Rice Co-operative Company, which was formed during 1961.

Maize is marketed through the Swaziland Milling Company which has undertaken the importation and local buying and milling of maize and maize products within a framework of price control promulgated by Government.

There is no organised marketing of other crops but Agricultural Officers assist Swazi farmers to consign and market their surplus produce.

Research.

A new agricultural research scheme was launched in Swaziland in 1958, the first Research Officer being appointed in November of that year. The scheme, financed largely by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, is still in its infancy and during the year the research staff were engaged as much on the development of the stations and their sections as on investigational activities. A large programme of field experiments was, nevertheless, put in hand and much useful information obtained.

Agricultural research in Swaziland is based on the central Malkerns Research Station in the Middleveld, on the 6,000-acre Lowveld Experiment Station near Big Bend and on four district experiment plots. Co-operative experiments are also carried out on the Colonial Development Corporation's Swazi-

land Irrigation Scheme, at Tshaneni, and on farms. The establishment consists of a Principal Research Officer, five Research Officers, four Assistant Agricultural Officers and ancillary staff. The disciplines concerned are soil fertility, chemistry, horticulture, irrigation, pastures, agronomy and plant pathology. At the end of the year all posts had been filled with the exception of that of Chemist. On the central station, horticulture, pasture, chemistry and soil fertility, agronomy and plant pathology sections are being established, the main crops being citrus, rice, maize, pineapples, sub-tropical fruit and vegetables, pulses and sorghum, together with pastures. On the Lowveld station, the main work consists of irrigation studies and trials with irrigated crops, of which sugar cane, cotton, maize, citrus and rice are the most important. A wide range of investigations is carried out on the district experiment plots.

At the Cattle Breeding Experiment Station, Mpisi, work continues on the Nguni cattle by selection within the breed and the distribution of Nguni bulls to Swazi cattle farmers. Experiments on bush eradication and bush encroachment control have also started.

The Soil Surveyor completed detailed and semi-detailed soil surveys of 98,000 acres during the year, bringing the area of soils mapped by the Department of Land Utilization over the past six years to 413,000 acres. Recent soil surveys by private consultants in the northern Lowveld further increase the total to 463,000 acres, or 11 per cent of the Territory.

The Cartographer's duties began in May. Revision of the 1:59,500 cadastral map of the Territory, which was printed in 1932 by the Surveyor General, Pretoria, is in progress. The slightly larger scale 1:50,000 topographical maps prepared by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys from the 1947 aerial photography are being used as base maps because they provide an accurate presentation of relief and drainage. Main roads, good motorable tracks, dipping tanks, dairies and headquarters of Land Utilization Officers and Cattle Guards are being accurately shown. Many other maps and plans have been prepared.

The Botanical Survey continued to be mainly systematic, aimed at building up a comprehensive named collection of Swaziland plants.

FORESTRY

There are three large forestry concerns in Swaziland: the Usutu Pulp Company, Peak Timbers and Swaziland Plantations. The largest, the Usutu Pulp Company, finished building its pulp mill at the end of the year. Striking developments included not only the erection of the mill, but the construction of many miles of black top roads and the establishment of townships at Bunya and Mhlambanyati, with all their ancillary services.

At the 30th June, 1961, there were 180,000 acres of established pine forest in Swaziland. In addition, 16,000 acres

of gums have been planted for fire protection. 5,300 acres were felled during the year from which timber and timber products were marketed to the value of R658,000. The Republic was the main market for Swaziland's timber products, the most important of which were veneered and raw particle board, planed and rough sawn timber and door stiles.

Swaziland's wattle industry is integrated for marketing purposes with the industry in the Republic. Due to world over-production, the Republic authorities found it necessary, both in the 1960/61 and 1961/62 seasons, to allocate marketing quotas to producers. Quota applications from European growers in Swaziland were submitted and allocated (through the Department of Land Utilization) by the Republic's quota allocation committee. For the 1961/62 season quotas for 5,765 tons undried bark equivalent were issued to Swaziland European growers. In addition a blanket quota of 300 tons dried bark in 1960/61 and 600 tons dried bark in 1961/62 was issued to the Director of Land Utilization for distribution to Swazi growers. In doing this, the opportunity was taken to associate the granting of quotas with the encouragement of improved silvicultural, stripping and drying methods. The methods adopted by Swazi at present are poor; in fact with few exceptions, bark sales are regarded as "pin money", while the main purpose of the poorly tended wattle plots is to supply fuel and some building poles.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The annual livestock census showed the number of livestock in the Territory to be:

OWNERS	CATTLE	GOATS	SHEEP	HORSES
African	413,046	215,932	29,340	1,661
European	111,699	2,370	7,388	646
Eurafrican	10,631	841	1,036	132
	535,776	219,143	37,764	2,439

	DONKEYS & MULES	PIGS	FOWLS
African	16,255	9,939	269,714
European	679	1,396	31,322
Eurafrican	126	246	3,173
	17,060	11,581	304,209

The steady increase in livestock numbers over the past 10 years has been maintained. Compared with the 1960 census there was a total increase of 13,922 head of cattle, 14,919 goats, 2,282 sheep, 59 horses, 13 mules and 965 donkeys. The disturbing factor is that the major increases occurred in the already heavily overstocked Swazi areas.

In spite of unfavourable weather conditions, the livestock industry again thrived. This is revealed by the increase in numbers of livestock and the increased number of cattle exported. For the first time in history, the total number of slaughter cattle exported from Swaziland to controlled markets

in the Republic of South Africa exceeded 20,000 head. There is, however, still considerable scope for doubling or even trebling the number of cattle to be exported to achieve an economic return from the present cattle population.

Cattle export quotas allotted to the Territory by the Meat Control Board of the Republic appear liberal when comparing the figures of the annual total allocation to the total number of cattle exported. But during the peak export season the cattle available for export invariably exceed the allotted quota. Quotas for the Territory are then at a minimum as cattle in the Republic are also in the best marketable condition. By establishing holding grounds, it will be possible to increase cattle exports considerably by regulating the supply to the Republic markets. If cattle can be kept in exportable condition on these holding grounds during the off-season when quota allotments are most liberal, maximum use can be made of the quota. In spite of the obvious merits of the holding ground schemes, very little success has yet been achieved toward their implementation. A review of the original proposals has recently been undertaken and plans are being drawn up to put the scheme on to a more objective and satisfactory basis. At least three holding grounds are required for the Territory.

Disease Control.

All diseases of livestock were successfully controlled and no large-scale outbreaks of any of the scheduled diseases occurred.

The year began with the Territory being threatened along the whole of the 100-mile frontier from Kamhlabane in the north via Nomahasha to Abercorn, on the Usutu river. Strict precautionary measures were taken and a double fence on the border was completed. The whole of the 100-mile border is now double-fenced with two 5-strand barbed wire fences 100 yards apart. These fences have been erected and maintained entirely by Government. Fortunately the Republic's Veterinary authorities soon had the disease under control and by April it was possible to relax the stringent control measures considerably. By June, all restrictions were lifted in areas bordering the Barberton District of the Transvaal. Very strict control measures had to be retained as a permanent measure in areas bordering Mozambique.

The first case of Besnoitiosis (Globidiosis) ever diagnosed in the Territory occurred in an Africander bull imported from the Northern Transvaal, where the disease occurs. The infected animal made an uneventful recovery. An indication of the widespread nature and severity of blackquarter was that 1,365 cases were diagnosed during smear examination. Heartwater still accounts for a large number of deaths in cattle, goats and sheep in all areas where the specific tick vector occurs. Very few farmers make use of the recommended measures for the immunization of calves. There is undoubtedly a decrease in

the incidents of sweating sickness. Only one bovine died from anthrax.

In July, a fast-spreading outbreak of rabies occurred in the Ingwavuma District of Natal, adjoining the eastern border of the Hlatikulu District of Swaziland. During August, a rabid dog died at Hluti and the Hlatikulu district was declared rabies-infected. An intensive anti-rabies inoculation campaign began there with subsequent raiding of the area while a complete tie-up order for all dogs remained in force. Some 650 dogs were destroyed during raids and it is estimated that the percentage cover from immunization was from 50 to 90 per cent in different areas, which was a vast improvement over the cover in previous campaigns of less than 10 per cent. At the end of the year, 2,900 dogs had been immunized and only a small area of the District remained to be done. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining vaccine.

There was an increase—from 59,894 in 1960 to 62,002 in 1961—in smears examined, also in the number of deaths—from 21,785 to 23,248—from natural causes. These increases are however insignificant, considering the increase in the number of cattle in the Territory. The percentage of diagnosable smears was 94.4%, which was average.

Produce and Marketing.

The total number of cattle exported to the controlled markets of Durban and Johannesburg in the Republic increased by 3,916 over last year and reached the record figure of 21,123 head, worth R1,267,380. The Durban market attracted most animals, mainly because of the convenience of railing animals from Gollé railhead. Cattle may be moved on hoof to Gollé, whereas motor transport must be used to move cattle to railheads for the Johannesburg market.

The number of cattle auction sales conducted by the auctioneering firm under contract to Government has increased. The total number of cattle sold was 11,783 head (worth R353,000)—an increase of 2,207 head over the previous year. In addition, 2,304 head of cattle were sold by independent auctioneering firms at privately conducted auction sales, fetching R69,000.

Exports of hides and skins showed a slight increase over the previous year, but it is clear that there is ample room for improvement if the number of hides exported is compared to the total cattle deaths in the Territory (including animals slaughtered) which amounted to 62,003 head. The quality of hides and skins offered for sale can also be improved with more careful flaying and by adopting better curing methods. A hides and skins improvement scheme is being prepared.

Increased quantities of bonemeal were exported during the current year. Unfortunately, the larger of the two factories in the Territory closed down, and there is no immediate possibility of its reopening.

The Territory's principal pastoral exports were:

Slaughter cattle, 21,123 head
Slaughter pigs, 108 head
Slaughter goats, 1,860 head
Hides, 39,963 pieces
Skins, 28,265 pieces
Butter, 386,700 lbs.
Wool, 13,930 lbs.
Bonemeal, 134 short tons
Mohair, 151 lbs.

Despite adverse weather, which accounted for a drop in total butter production, the dairy industry had another successful year with a total production of 541,807 lbs. All butter surplus to local requirements was again exported to the Republic, where it formed part of a pool. Due to surplus production in the Republic, butter was exported to the London market at a loss and the Territory had to pay about R18,000, its pro rata share of the loss. To stimulate local sales of butter the price was reduced by 5 cents (6d.) per lb. Swazi Area depots accounted for 75 per cent of the butterfat production, and the number of depots in operation varied from 131 during summer to 60 during winter.

MINING

Prospecting and mining in the territory are controlled by the Mining Section of the Geological Survey and Mines Department under the Commissioner of Mines who is assisted by an Inspector of Mines. This Mining Section was established under the provisions of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation, No. 5 of 1958, which amended and consolidated the laws relating to prospecting and mining and mineral concessions.

An Inspector of Machinery is attached to the department and works with the Inspector of Mines to ensure that Government regulations are adhered to. The Inspector of Machinery also collaborates with the Labour Officer in the application of Government regulations to industrial concerns. The Mines, Works and Machinery Regulations were issued during the year.

Mineral Ownership.

Among the concessions granted by the Ngwenyama Mbandzeni were rights to mine base and precious minerals. These rights were always granted separately from surface rights and, in consequence, the pattern of mineral ownership was extremely complex at the beginning of this century. The Commission, which was appointed in 1904 in terms of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, caused the boundaries of the mineral concessions to be surveyed and decided whether they were prior- or later-dated to the grant of surface rights over

the same areas. The Unallotted Mineral Concession was expropriated on payment of compensation and, in consequence, the ownership of unconfirmed, cancelled and lapsed mineral concessions reverted to the Crown. Machinery for reconciling the conflicting rights of mineral concessionaires and land owners was established under the provisions of the Swaziland Surface Rights Proclamation, No. 12 of 1910. The proprietor of a prior-dated mineral concession could prospect and mine without the permission of the surface owner and without compensation except for improvements. On the other hand, the proprietor of a later-dated concession could not prospect without the Resident Commissioner's permission, or mine without the consent of the land owner. These conditions were applied to Swazi areas as well but the policy of the administration was, in fact, to refuse permission to the owners of later-dated concessions to prospect and mine over Swazi areas. By 1912 several concession areas had lapsed to the Crown and provision for the prospecting and exploitation of such areas was made in the Crown Mineral Areas Proclamation, No. 25 of 1912. This Proclamation gave the Administration the power to declare certain areas Crown Mineral Areas. In pursuance of its policy of preventing interference in Swazi areas, the Crown Mineral Areas were, with three exceptions, declared only over those portions of concessions which overlapped private and Crown lands.

It became obvious, however, that the conflict between mineral and surface rights was retarding mineral development and that concessionaires had done little to investigate and explore the mineral possibilities of their concessions. One of the results of a commission established to consider this problem was the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927. Concessionaires were given the choice of engaging in adequate prospecting operations, surrendering the concession to Government, paying an undeveloped mineral tax with the retention of full rights, or allowing the concession to be open to prospecting and mining under Government control with the retention of certain mynpacht rights. Several concessionaires agreed to the fourth alternative and gave their consent to the opening of their concessions but again, in pursuance of its general policy, the Government excluded those portions which overlapped Swazi areas. From time to time various portions of land were thrown open to public prospecting or leased to persons or companies in the form of special authorities. Owing to the lack of technical staff to oversee prospecting claim pegging, however, persons and companies acquired mineral rights from the Crown by pegging claims with practically no obligation to develop or investigate their mineral potentialities. A small amount of prospecting took place on certain of the concession areas, but no discovery of great interest was made.

In 1945 a Geological Survey Department was formed and took over all work in connection with claims and their registration. It was soon found that the legislation governing the prospecting of Crown mineral areas was inadequate in many

ways and as a result all Crown mineral areas were withdrawn from public prospecting in June, 1946. They were still open, however, to the issue of special authorities to prospect and mine, but Government insisted on the inclusion of obligatory working clauses.

In 1953, a Mineral Development Commission was appointed to consider the whole field of mineral rights, legislation and development. As a result of the work of this Commission the Swaziland Mining Proclamation was promulgated in February, 1958. This Proclamation amended and consolidated the laws dealing with all the various aspects of mineral rights in the Territory. It established the Mining Section of the Department of Geological Survey and Mines and created a Mining Board with executive as well as advisory powers. The Proclamation dealt with the granting of prospecting and mining rights over land and surrendered mineral concessions and, in an attempt to stimulate activity by the holders of mineral concessions, it imposed a tax on all mineral concessions, whether they were being actively exploited or not. The Resident Commissioner, on the advice of the Mining Board, is allowed to grant remission of the whole or a portion of this tax. If the holder of a concession does not wish to pay the tax he may surrender the concession to the Crown and numerous concessions have been so surrendered. Generally speaking the imposition of this tax has already stimulated activity on concessions to a considerable degree. Another condition designed to stimulate activity enables Government to grant prospecting or mining rights to other persons should concessionaires given due notice, fail to prospect over any mineral concession. Under this new legislation the difference in the rights appertaining to prior- and to later-dated mineral concessions has been narrowed and in the case where the concessions overlap Swazi Nation land entirely eliminated. The Proclamation also deals with the purchase, possession and sale of minerals, inspections and accidents, the prospecting and mining for restricted minerals such as the ores of uranium, the restoration of land damaged by mining and the levying of mineral taxes.

Before the promulgation of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation, 48.43% of the mineral rights were vested in the Crown and the remaining 51.57% were held privately in the form of concessions. In order to avoid paying the tax levied in terms of the Proclamation certain mineral concession owners have surrendered their rights to the Crown. The areas surrendered amount to 1,741 square miles and bring the total area of mineral rights vested in the Crown to 4,988 square miles or 74.4% of the total area of Swaziland. Rights in some concessions have been leased out in the form of option or tribute agreements. In terms of the Mining Proclamation it is illegal for any person to prospect or mine on Swazi Nation land except with the permission in writing, and subject to the direction, of the Resident Commissioner. In practice every application is put before the Swazi National Council for its consideration prior to the issue of a permit.

Swazi Mineral Areas.

An important development on the subject of mineral ownership is that, consequent upon a decision of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, all rights to minerals in Crown mineral areas vest in the Swazi Nation. All rights in mineral concessions which lapse through effluxion of time or are surrendered are also to revert to the Swazi Nation.

Owing to the proposed change-over in mineral ownership applications for prospecting or mining rights were held over for a decision at a later date except in the case of a mining location covering 40 acres over a kaolin deposit which was granted.

Mineral Production.

Details of the output and value of mineral production in 1960 and 1961 are shown in the following table:

	1960		1961	
	Short tons	R	Short tons	R
Chrysotile Asbestos	32,026.25	5,572,958	30,792.62	5,070,321
Metallic Tin	7.07	9,982	6.12	9,864
Coal	12,845.56	39,130	1,079.62	3,272
Barytes	200.00	3,450	453.65	7,041
Diaspore	826.56	8,312	491.68	5,137
Pyrophyllite	1,713.60	5,200	2,955.00	13,904
Beryl	5.52	1,420	7.14	1,652
Kaolin	Nil	Nil	58.13	439
	Fine ozs.	R	Fine ozs.	R
Gold	805.76	20,280	1,325.19	33,130
Silver	57.88	36	103.34	67
TOTAL		R5,660,766		R5,144,827

By comparison with 1960, which was a record year, the year has seen a decrease in the value of mineral production. This was largely due to a weakening demand for higher grade asbestos fibre combined with the closing down of two coal prospects at the end of the previous year.

Despite the drop in production, chrysotile asbestos remains the most valuable export commodity of the Territory. Exports decreased by 1,234 short tons to 30,793 short tons valued at R5,070,321.

Coal sales from the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company's colliery prospect near Maloma and the Central Mining Finance colliery prospect near Mpaka amounted to 1,080 short tons valued at R3,272 — a very appreciable decrease when compared with the figure of 12,845 short tons for 1960. No coal was mined at either of these prospects during the year for both had closed down pending more favourable marketing

and transport conditions. Sales were entirely of dumped coal won during the previous year.

Gold mining at two mines, the She mine near Forbes Reef and the Wyldsdale mine north of Pigg's Peak, continued throughout the year. Production, mainly from the She mine, showed an increase of 519.43 fine ounces, bringing the year's total to 1,325.19 fine ounces valued at R33,130.

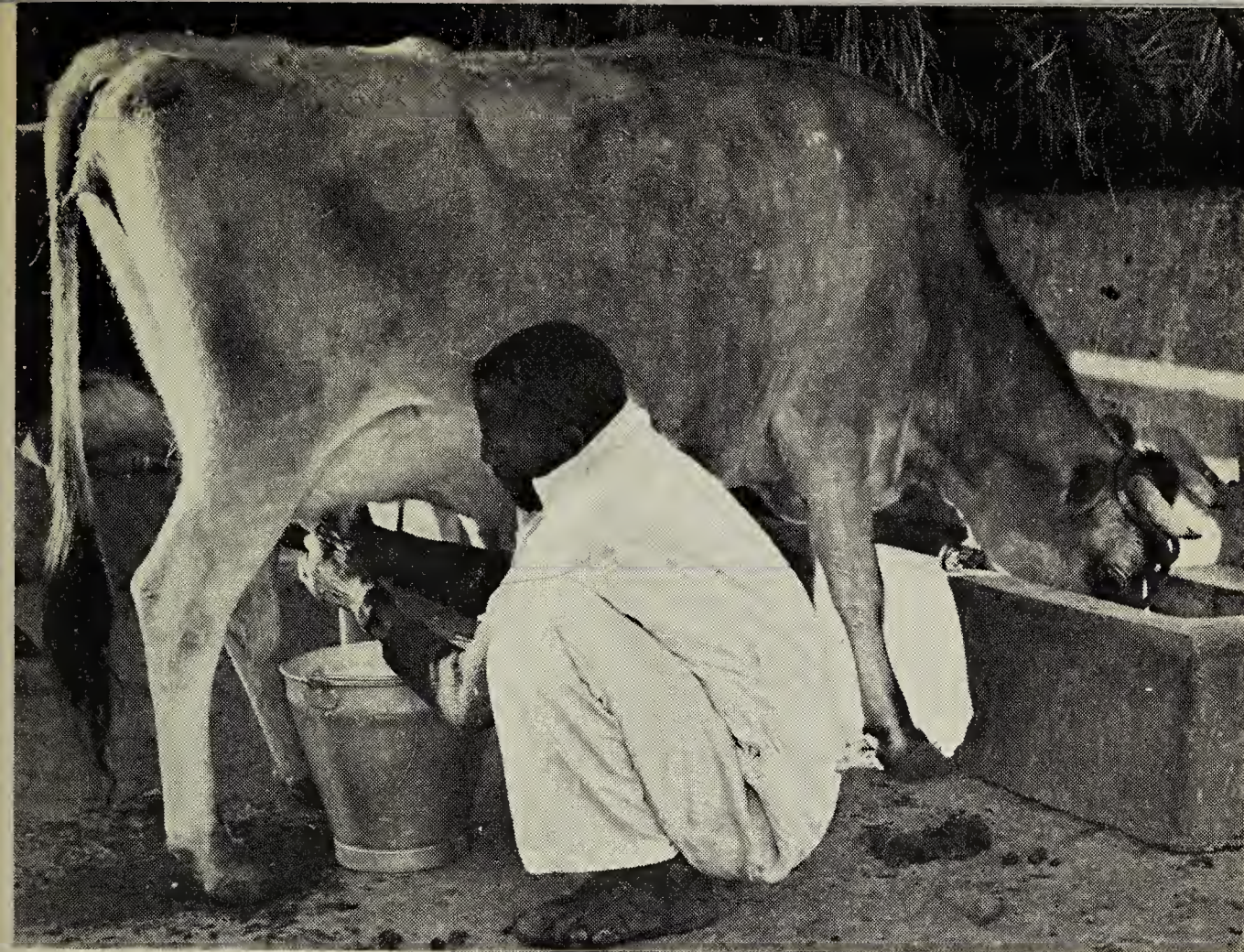
Sale of diaspore was limited and exports decreased by 335 short tons to 492 short tons valued at R5,137. This reduction was, however, more than offset by an increasing demand for pyrophyllite and production of this mineral rose by 1,241 short tons to a record of 2,955 short tons valued at R13,904.

Production of kaolin began towards the end of the year. Sales amounted to 58 short tons valued at R439. Barytes had a satisfactory year and exports more than doubled those for the previous year. Production rose by 254 short tons to 454 short tons valued at R7,041. The tin mining industry continued to operate in a small way. Production decreased by 0.85 short tons to 6.12 short tons valued at R9,864. Swazi prospectors collecting beryl in the Sinceni area showed even greater interest. Production rose by 1.62 short tons and this small village industry produced a total of 7.14 short tons valued at R1,652.

Mineral Development.

By far the most important event of the year, both as far as the Territory and the Department is concerned, was the announcement that it had been decided to build a railway from the Ngwenya (Bomvu Ridge) haematite deposits to Goba in Mocambique, the primary function of the railway being the transportation of the iron ore. The Department was responsible for the initial prospecting of this deposit when some 32 million tons of high grade iron ore were proved. The Anglo-American Corporation acquired a prospecting licence and have since proved further ore reserves. During this year, they entered into a contract to supply Japanese purchasers over a period of ten years with 12 million tons of ore from this deposit. Mining, probably will commence in 1963, with the first shipments scheduled for 1964. Another result of the announcement about the railway, will be the opening up of a colliery in the Bushveld to supply, inter alia, the Railway with coal.

Work at the Havelock asbestos mine has been conducted in a most satisfactory manner throughout the year. Work on modernising and improving the mill has been in progress throughout the review period. Preparations were being made for the sinking of a new 1,200 foot vertical shaft early in 1962. Exportation of the various serpentinite bodies in the Pigg's Peak district continued throughout the year. Three boreholes were drilled on the western extension of the Havelock mine serpentinite. These boreholes provided further positive information confirming the indications obtained from the surface pros-



One of the Swaziland Government's pedigree Jersey herd is milked at Goedegun Experiment Farm.

Photograph: Dr. C. D. Meredith

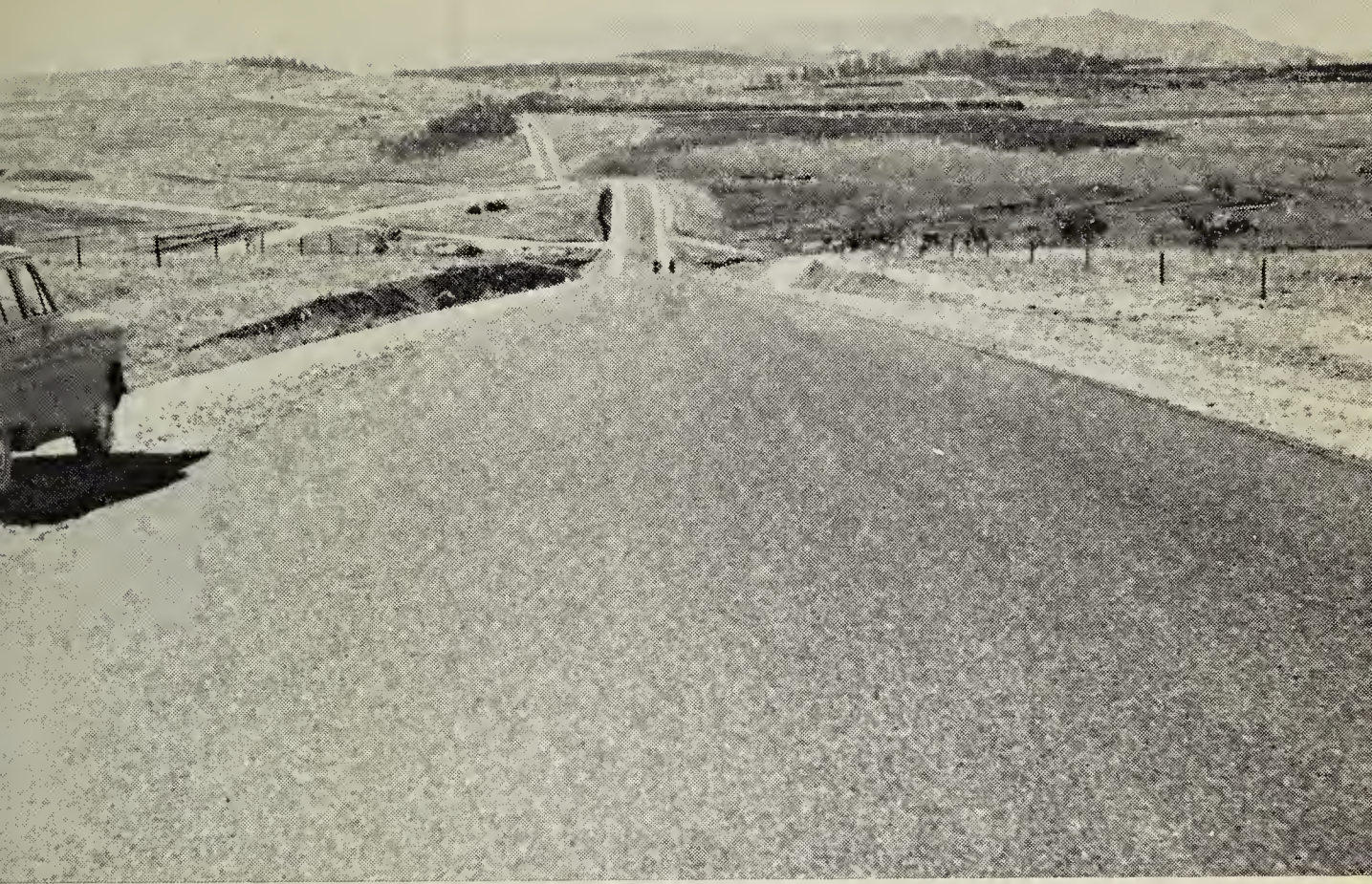


Pineapples growing in the Malkerns Valley.

Photograph:
Dr. C. D.
Meredith.



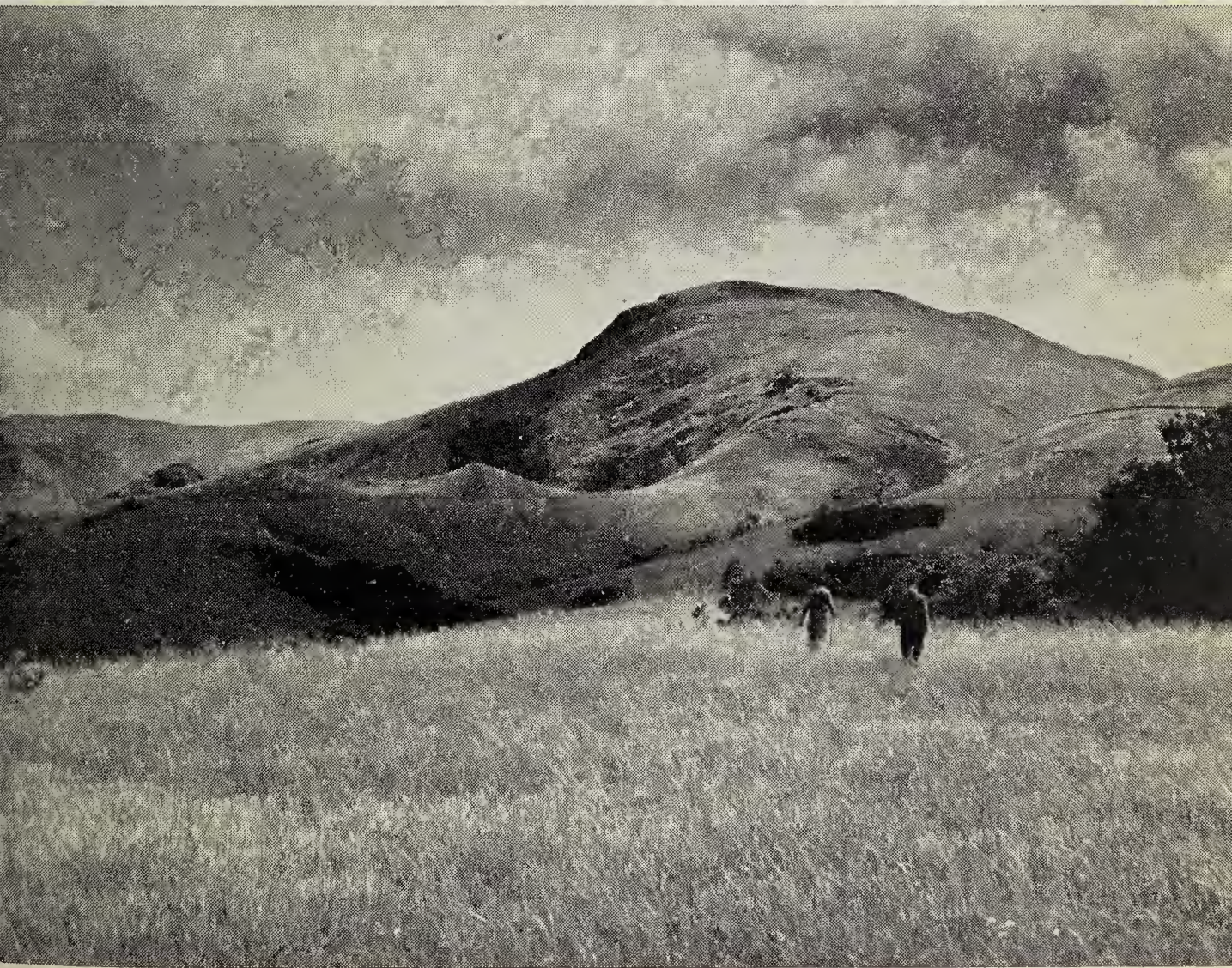
The Mbuluzi River close to Mile Five of the proposed Swaziland railway. The line will leave Swaziland through the Mbuluzi Gorge. The decision to build the railway was one of the most important steps in the development of Swaziland's resources.



This tarred road was opened to traffic in 1961. It connects the pulp mill at Bunya with the main west to east highway through Swaziland and is shown here running through the Malkerns valley.



Matsapa airfield, a runway 4,800 ft. long, was opened in April 1961.



Two views of Ngwenya, the mountain near Mbabane that has a large iron ore body which is to be mined. The decision in 1961 to build a railway across Swaziland was a result of the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company Ltd. entering into an agreement to supply Japanese concerns with 12-million tons of iron ore over 10 years.

Photo: Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.



High in the Sinceni hills, central Swaziland, Swazi sign for money they have earned by collecting beryl. This village industry has been fostered by the Department of Geological Survey, which has instructed the villagers on identification of the mineral and has handled sales, shipment and payments.

pecting. The company is now following this up with underground development. In the Havelock mine area 2,980 feet were drilled by the Department on behalf of Mineral Holdings during the investigation of other serpentinite bodies.

Several new pyrophyllite deposits containing some diaspore were discovered by the Department. This search for new pyrophyllite deposits arose from the fact that the present deposit producing pyrophyllite, andalusite and diaspore has had ever increasing orders for the mineral the production of which has now reached a new high figure of 500 tons per month.

Considerable time was spent on re-opening the dormant gold mines, some of which have been closed for over 50 years, for mapping and sampling purposes. The underground workings of the Pigg's Peak, Kobolondo and Daisy mines, all in the Pigg's Peak district, were mapped and sampled in detail as far as the accessibility of the underground workings allowed. All three mines warrant further work, preferably by diamond drilling. In the Forbes Reef area, two dormant prospects were cleaned out, re-mapped and sampled. At both these prospects, encouraging economic gold values were obtained.

A manganiferous iron deposit at the dormant Devil's Reef gold mine was also investigated. The ore-body is contained in the banded ironstone horizon of the Fig-tree Series. The deposit, which has reserves of several million tons, is also a possible source of umber for the paint industry. The ore, being a very soft manganiferous ferruginous wad, could be worked very cheaply by open cast methods.

One of the Department's main tasks was the investigation into the copper-nickel and titaniferous-vanadiniferous-magnetite mineralization in the Usushwana Complex. Two zones of copper-nickel mineralization with strike lengths of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles respectively have been discovered together with other areas of intermittent mineralized outcrops, the continuity of which could not be traced owing to the afforestation and scree cover. Very large bodies of titaniferous iron ore and three horizons of magnetite have been located.

At the request of the owners of mineral concession No. 41, the Department undertook a drilling programme on the concession. As a result of this work the concessionaires have started sinking an incline shaft to investigate the asbestos mineralization.

An account of the geology of Swaziland, prepared during the year, will provide the first succinct resumé of the local geology to be readily available.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Manufacturing industries in Swaziland are concerned with with processing agricultural, livestock and forestry products.

The Usutu Pulp Company's mill at Bunya came into con-

tinuous operation in December and by the end of the year had produced 469 short tons of unbleached sulphate pulp. The mill is designed to produce 100,000 tons of pulp a year, and on December 31st. had 280 European and 2,746 African employees. During the year two new townships were completed to house 1,400 Africans and 239 Europeans.

A new sugar mill built at Big Bend for Ubombo Ranches went into commercial production in March. It can produce 40,000 tons of sugar in a 7½-month period. A sulphitation plant installed during the year enables the mill to produce up to three-quarters of its capacity as "A" refined sugar. In the season ending on 30th April, Ubombo Ranches produced 15,384 tons of sugar.

The year was one of consolidation for Mhlume Sugar Company, whose mill not only produced its full 40,000-ton quota of sugar but also 3,167 tons on behalf of Ubombo Ranches to make up part of that company's shortfall in its quota.

Within the plantations of Peak Timbers, in northern Swaziland, pine logs are processed into a chipboard known as Patulite. Due to market conditions and circumstances beyond the control of the firm the demand for the chipboard fell and in June it was decided to shut down the presses temporarily after building up reserve warehouse stocks. But towards the end of the year a great spurt in the demand for the United Kingdom market necessitated the reopening of the plant. Further orders followed and prospects are more promising. Attention was devoted to the sawmill and improvements in the production line enabled the output of sawn lumber to be doubled. Experimental production of citrus box components, banana crates, etc. showed promise and the firm hoped to market soon some of the output in the form of more remunerative timber products. First plantings are now 14 years old and milling of higher grades of lumber may be undertaken soon. Crates are made on the estate of Swaziland Plantations, in the same area, and new plant was installed to increase the efficiency of operations. New kilns were completed and brought into use, mills were extended and extra storage for dry planks was erected.

The year was the first full one under new management for Swaziland Cannery, whose factory handled 4,885 tons of pineapples, tomatoes and citrus in 1961 compared with 3,633 tons the previous year. Shortage of raw material was tackled vigorously by the new management, whose farm has been extensively planted to pineapples. A tomato concentration plant that can process 8,000 tons of tomatoes in a five-month season was installed, although weather reduced the crop and only 1,680 tons were received by the factory. The cannery also began processing new citrus products.

Most manufacturing and processing industries are in Mbabane and Manzini. The Creamery at Manzini, supplied mainly by African commercial dairies under Government supervision, produced 541,807 lb. of butter, the price of which was reduced by 5 cents to stimulate sales. A mineral water factory doubled its purchases of essences and crowns and sold

42,000 cases each containing 24 bottles of soft drinks. Other industries are a milling company and malt factory. The bone-meal factory in Manzini was closed during 1961. All 27 plots in the industrial area of Mbabane were sold and many buildings erected or begun.

Chief of the existing industries in Mbabane are a printing works, mineral water factory, laundry and engineering works.

Manufacturing concerns elsewhere in the Territory include a mineral water factory at Goedgegun and a bonemeal factory at Hluti.

The Swazi produce a variety of hand made products for the tourist trade, including beadwork, brass and copper work, pottery, carvings from wood and horn, grass mats, baskets and Swazi shields and spears. These goods are sold in the markets of the principal townships. At Manzini there is an efficiently organised market for the sale of handicrafts which are supplied by individual Swazi and Government sponsored women's clubs. Handicrafts valued at R11,855 were sold at the market in 1961—an increase of R1,527 over sales of the previous year. Work began on extensions to the handicrafts section of the market in Mbabane. In Pigg's Peak a private company is concerned in the spinning and weaving of mohair and wool for the manufacture of carpets, curtains, blankets and other textiles, mainly for export.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Company Ltd. has its offices at Goedgegun and markets all the tobacco produced in the Territory. In 1961 deliveries of leaf fell to 435,000 lb. compared with 959,000 lb. in the previous year. This was partially due to reduced plantings because of storage and marketing difficulties, also to hail and drought. Swazi growers produced 45 per cent of the crop.

The Swaziland Milling Company was instrumental in the formation of a Rice Farmers' Co-operative. The firm acts as managers of the co-operative and plans to provide central drying and storage facilities before the next harvest.

The Swaziland Citrus Co-operative Company Ltd. organises citrus growers for marketing and other purposes, and is affiliated to the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange Ltd.

Chapter VII: Social Services

EDUCATION

Education is administered by Government through a fully constituted Department with headquarters at Mbabane. The Department is concerned with education up to and including secondary school level and, in addition, provides technical training at a Trade Training Centre.

Enrolment figures for 1961 are as follows:

ENROLMENTS

	Number of schools	Primary	Secondary	Technical and vocational training	Total
African pupils	288	35,785	1,554	198	37,357
European pupils	12	1,243	297	—	1,540
Eurafrican pupils	5	612	70	—	682
Total	305	37,640	1,921	198	39,759

In addition, 78 girls are in training at the Ainsworth Dickson Nursing School at Manzini.

Enrolments have grown at a very rapid rate in recent years, and in the case of each racial group the 1961 figures are more than double those of 1953.

Under the provisions of the Swaziland Public Education Proclamation, No 31 of 1943, School Committees may be elected for any public European school in the Territory. The members of these committees, which function under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner in whose district any particular school is situated, are drawn from parents who reside in Swaziland and who, at the time of the election, have one or more children on the roll of the school. The committees are empowered to bring to the notice of the Education Department any matter which concerns the welfare of the school. In addition, the Department may delegate to them further powers and duties. The Public Education Proclamation also provides for the establishment of a Territorial School Board which consists of members elected by each school committee and others appointed by the Resident Commissioner. The Board, the chairman of which is the Director of Education, has the power to advise the Resident Commissioner on all matters affecting European Education, which may be referred to it by the Resident Commissioner.

Government Notice No. 52 of 1954, issued under the African Schools Proclamation, No. 6 of 1940, provides for the establishment of District Advisory committees on African education. These committees, which function under the chairmanship of District Commissioners, usually meet quarterly and are very active in all districts.

They advise the Education Department on the educational needs of the district for which they are constituted, such as the provision of new schools and the upgrading of existing schools. The members comprise an education officer, an agricultural officer, one representative of each of the three Missions which have the largest school enrolment in the district, two Africans resident in the district, who are appointed by the District Commissioner, two representatives of the Swazi Nation and one representative of the Swaziland African Teachers' Association. The District Committees send representatives to the Territorial Board of Advice on African Education, the chairman of which is the Resident Commissioner or his nominee. This Board consists of representatives of the Administration, the Swazi Nation, the Missions and the Swaziland African Teachers Association. It makes recommendations to the Resident Commissioner on any matter concerning the education of Africans which requires his decision. A Territorial Advisory Board with similar functions has been established to advise Government on educational matters which concern the Eurafrican community.

Details of expenditure on Education during the calendar year of 1961, compared with the two previous years, are:—

	1959 R	1960 R	1961 R
African Education			
Recurrent	271,178	367,860	468,712
Capital	50,244	85,722	318,848
European Education			
Recurrent	133,626	241,552	197,234
Capital	51,084	60,360	173,246
Eurafrican Education			
Recurrent	18,028	35,220	35,112
Capital	—	—	28,352
Total	524,160	790,710	1,221,504

African Schools.

Most of the schools, one of the Teacher Training Centres and a Housecraft School are conducted by Voluntary Agencies, principally Church Missions. The encouragement of voluntary effort in the field of Education has long been a feature of the Territory's educational policy.

Eighteen schools are maintained by Government. In a group by themselves stand the three National Schools which are maintained by the Swazi National Treasury at a cost of

over R60,000 a year. Tribal schools are those established by local communities under the guidance of their Chiefs. A number of these schools receive financial assistance from either the Government or the Swazi National Treasury.

There are three high schools which offer courses to the South African Matriculation level; 16 schools offer or are developing junior secondary courses to the level of the South African Junior Certificate examination; sixty offer the full primary course to the Std. VI level (i.e. eight years of schooling), and the remainder proceed to either Std. II or Std. IV. Most of the schools are conducted by Voluntary Agencies (principally Church Missions) with the aid of Government grants-in-aid.

In addition to the primary and secondary schools there is a Government Trade Training Centre at Mbabane which provides training in building, carpentry and motor mechanics. Seventy-two apprentices are enrolled, and all attend as boarders.

There are two small teacher training centres offering training to the Primary Lower level (two years post Standard VII), and a housecraft training centre for girls.

For teacher training at the Primary Higher level students are sent to colleges in Basutoland, with the aid of Government bursaries, which are provided also for post secondary and University training.

A large new Teachers' Training College is under construction at Manzini, and will be ready for occupation early in 1962.

European Schools.

There are twelve schools for European pupils, eleven conducted by Government and one by the Dominican Order.

Full secondary courses leading to the South African Matriculation examination are offered at St. Mark's School (Mbabane) and Evelyn Baring School (at Goedgegun). Both have large boarding establishments. The Dominican Convent at Manzini, which offers primary and certain secondary courses of instruction, is essentially a girls' boarding school, though boys are admitted to the lower primary classes. The remainder are primary schools. They are situated at Havelock Mine, Pigg's Peak, Usutu Forests, Malkerns, Stegi, Manzini, Big Bend and Mhlume. The Pigg's Peak School is provided with hostel accommodation and a large new hostel at Manzini was completed towards the end of the year.

Eurafrican Schools.

There are five schools conducted by Voluntary Agencies, all of which receive Government grants-in-aid. Boarding accommodation is available at St. Michael's (Anglican) School at Manzini, and at the Florence (Evangelical Alliance) School and Lady of Sorrows (Catholic), both at Hluti. These three schools have classes up to the Junior Certificate level. The

other two schools (at Stegi and Mbabane) provide for primary day scholars only.

Adult Education.

The Education Department provides both library and film services. Work among adult women is conducted through the medium of Clubs established in various parts of the Territory. Literacy classes are conducted for prisoners in gaols, and classes in the vernacular are arranged in the larger centres for civil servants and others wishing to learn the Swazi language.

Higher Education.

There are no Universities in Swaziland, but twenty seven students are attending Universities in Basutoland, the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa with the aid of Government bursaries, and loans.

ANALYSIS OF ENROLMENTS, ETC. AT JUNE, 1961

	No. of schools and institutions	No. of teachers	Primary	Secondary	Technical and Vocational	Total
<i>(i) African</i>						
Govt. Maintained Schools	18	117	4,560	400	111	5,071
Govt. Aided Vol. Agency Schools	129	748	23,214	955	87	24,256
National Schools	3	33	793	199	—	922
Tribal Schools	36	40	2,004	—	—	2,004
Unaided Vol. Agency	102	161	5,214	—	—	5,214
Total	288	1,218	35,785	1,554	198	37,537
<i>(ii) European</i>						
Govt. Maintained	11	80	1,154	263	—	1,417
Private	1	9	89	34	—	123
Total	12	89	1,243	297	—	1,540
<i>(iii) Eurafrican</i>						
Govt. Aided Voluntary Agency	5	28	582	61	—	643

PUBLIC HEALTH

The medical needs of Swaziland are met by the Medical Department which provides curative and preventative medical services, by Medical Missions, by certain large industrial concerns, who have their own medical services and by private practitioners. The coverage is not yet adequate, there being one practising doctor per 7,714 persons (based on an estimated population of 270,000). Public health conditions in the larger centres are fairly satisfactory, but primitive conditions continue in rural areas where the standard of sanitation and water supplies leaves much to be desired.

The climate of the Territory is healthy, although during the summer months high temperatures and humidity in the lower lying areas may make life uncomfortable.

As the registration of births and deaths is compulsory for the European section of the population only, the vital statistics available are of very limited value.

There are Government hospitals at Mbabane (151 beds), Hlatikulu (135 beds), Mankaiana (24 beds) and Pigg's Peak (22 beds), and Mission hospitals at Manzini (310 beds), Mahamba (45 beds) and Stegi (35 beds), under the control of the Church of the Nazarene, the Methodist Mission and the Roman Catholic Church respectively. In addition there are 26 clinics in the outlying areas, staffed by trained nurses, 15 of these being controlled by the Missions, eight by Government and three by the Swazi National Treasury.

The Havelock Mine has its own hospital and four other large industrial concerns provide medical facilities for their employees and their families. There are maternity and child welfare centres and venereal disease clinics at all hospitals and clinics.

During 1961 the number of beds in Government hospitals rose by six to 332 while Mission Hospital beds increased by 82 to 390, as a result of bringing into full operation the extensions recently completed at the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital at Manzini. There are in fact 2.7 beds per 1,000 persons in Swaziland.

Preventative medical services are provided by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, who are stationed at Manzini, and deal with general public health matters, malaria and bilharzia control.

The number of medical personnel in Swaziland at 31st December 1961 was

	Government	Mission	Private	Total
Registered Physicians	9	5	19	32
Licensed Physicians	—	3	—	3
Medical Assistants	2	—	—	2
Registered Nurses	29	25	4	58
Licensed Nurses	62	29	4	95
Probationer Nurses	—	65	—	65
Pharmacists	2	—	3	5
Radiographers	2	—	—	2
Laboratory Technicians	4	1	1	6

Government expenditure on medical services during the 1960/61 financial year, compared with the two previous years was

	<u>1958/59</u>	<u>1959/60</u>	<u>1960/61</u>
	£	£	£
Territorial			
Recurrent	128,984	153,095	157,785
Capital	10,875	—	—
C.D. & W.			
Recurrent	3,046	350	—
Capital	15,135	300	1,940
	<u>158,040</u>	<u>153,745</u>	<u>159,725</u>

Major Diseases.

Tuberculosis is still the Territory's major health problem and there was little change in the position in 1961 when, as in the previous year, cases of tuberculosis accounted for 1.1% of all patients attending Government and Mission hospitals. Maximum use is made of the beds reserved for tuberculosis in the hospitals at Manzini, Mbabane and Hlatikulu, but it is necessary to treat many patients as out-patients. The Tuberculosis Control Project sponsored by the World Health Organisation is now expected to start in mid-1962 and will be based on a laboratory and out-patient clinic in Manzini, which is now being built.

Malnutrition continues to be a significant cause of child morbidity and mortality—and is mainly due to an unbalanced diet containing too little of everything except maize. A nutrition survey is being carried out, and the report is expected towards the end of 1962. The survey is being conducted by a nutritionist working on a fellowship from Natal University and subsidiary staff supplied by the Medical Department. It is hoped that valuable information on the diet of the Swazi people will be provided by the survey. Assistance in overcoming malnutrition among children has been provided by U.N.I.C.E.F., who have given 30 tons of dried milk to Swaziland. This milk is being distributed to needy children through hospital outpatient departments, clinics and other agencies throughout the Territory.

During 1961 enteric fever was more prevalent than usual. The great majority of cases occurred sporadically, and wherever it appeared that epidemic conditions were developing, appropriate counter measures, usually by means of mass administration of vaccine, were carried out. The spread of this disease, as well as infantile gastro-enteritis, is due to primitive or non-existent sanitation, polluted water supplies and flies.

Other conditions causing significant numbers of deaths were traumatic conditions, diseases of the heart and the pneumonias, while the conditions causing most attendances at hospitals were acute upper respiratory tract infections, diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of the genitourinary system.

The number of cases and deaths in respect of certain significant diseases over the past three years, is as follows:

	1959		1960		1961	
Tuberculosis (All forms)	1015	58	1129	68	1222	76
Malnutrition						
Kwashiorkor	421	21	423	30	487	24
Pellagra	601	3	693	5	938	6
Scurvy	53	—	40	1	13	—
Malnutrition unqualified	953	—	1040	30	1426	41
Infantile Gastro- enteritis	3597	43	4327	47	4748	84
Pneumonias (all types)	1546	43	1857	68	1585	50

Disease Control.

The malaria position remained satisfactory in the 1960/61 transmission season, when spraying of the eastern border areas of the Territory was carried out. Much of the malaria control staff's time was occupied with finding and treating infected immigrants and with sporadic indigenous cases of malaria.

Of the 17,894 blood slides examined, 321 were positive. Of these slides 14,406 were from Swazis, of which 95 (or 0.66%) were positive—and 3,488 slides were from immigrants of which 226 (or 6.48%) were positive.

The bilharzia survey of the Territory which was carried out in 1960 and 1961 revealed an overall infection rate with urinary bilharziasis of about 30% in respect of the indigenous population. A survey of the European school children is now being done. Limited experiments in the control of bilharzia in areas where the source of infection appears treatable are being carried out, with little success as yet. Bilharzia does not appear to be a significant cause of ill-health amongst the indigenous population.

The few cases of leprosy diagnosed each year are treated at the Mbuluzi Leper Hospital, 11 miles north of Mbabane, which is controlled by the Nazarene Mission. At the end of the year there were 41 patients under treatment.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The semi-migratory nature of Swazi life in earlier times, with a subsistence economy based on pastoralism and shifting cultivation, is reflected in the design of the traditional beehive-shaped huts. They consist of an approximately semi-hemispherical framework of thin branches over which a cover of thatching grass is roped to provide shelter. Both the framework and the thatch are tied with grass ropes. The ropes used for tying the thatch all start from a "top-knot" which is

placed at the highest point of the hut and makes the structure watertight at this particularly weak spot. Entrance is gained through a low doorway and usually has to be made on hands on knees. This type of structure can be made in various sizes, some being twenty feet in diameter. Huts are often moved from one site to another, the movement being easily effected by removing the thatch and digging the framework out of the narrow trench, in which it is placed to provide stability, ready for transportation. Although bee-hive shaped huts are still being built the modern tendency is to construct more solid buildings, of which rondavels and rectangular huts are the most common. The walls are constructed of earthen sods or stones placed within a light wooden framework and later plastered with clay. Thatch is still the most common roofing material. In the Highveld and Middleveld, where little indigenous timber survives, wattle plantations usually provide the necessary timbering and the importance of this tree in providing shelter for the rural Swazi population cannot be over-emphasized. The use of bricks, concrete blocks, mortared stonework and corrugated iron or asbestos roofing is still unusual but a few examples of buildings constructed with these materials can be seen in most rural areas. They are common in the vicinity of towns and mission stations.

European houses, which are usually built on one level, are generally constructed of cement-sand bricks or blocks roofed with corrugated iron or asbestos. Occasionally thatch is used for roofing. Transport costs preclude the use of face brick or roof tile finishes. Plans for new buildings to be erected within proclaimed Urban Areas must be approved by the Medical and Public Works Departments.

Government Housing

Government housing is in four standards, the first a house in six types averaging 1,620 square feet plus outbuildings of 610 square feet, the second a house in four types averaging 1,410 square feet plus outbuildings of 480 square feet, the third a house of 765 square feet and the fourth a house of 562 square feet in semi-detached units of two. Generally, the houses are of plastered sand-cement brick construction with corrugated iron roofs, asbestos ceilings, hollow core timber doors, steel windows and woodblock, asphalt tile or granolithic floor finishes. All sanitation is internal and the first two standards have built-in bedroom furniture etc. A further design falling within the second standard has been adopted for lowveld housing. It is designed essentially with cross ventilation in view and is fully gauzed.

There are 643 Government houses in Swaziland with an estimated requirement of a further 341 units in the next three years.

Town planning

The Mbabane Statutory Town Plan has been promulgated

and displayed for public comment.

A further 13 sites have been sold in the industrial area bringing the total to 29. The demand remains strong, but development funds are limited.

The two main roads through Manzini are being black-topped. Minor work by way of kerbing, channelling and storm water disposal works have been continued.

Town planning has received further consideration in all the smaller villages of the Territory.

The values of private building plans passed in the Territory in 1961 are:

Quarter ended 31st March,	R500,110.00
Quarter ended 30th June,	R320,740.00
Quarter ended 30th September	R270,830.00
Quarter ended 31st December	R976,200.00
	<hr/>
	R2,067,880.00
	<hr/>

Details of new public buildings constructed during the year may be found in Chapter X of Part II of this report.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Although there is no Department of Community Development in Swaziland, Community Development work is carried on by officers of District Administration and those of the Land Utilization and Education Departments, often working in conjunction with the Swazi National Council.

Social Welfare work is done mainly by such voluntary services as the British Red Cross, Child Welfare Society, M.O.T.H., Masonic Lodges, Rotary and Missions. The Red Cross operate baby clinics at Hlatikulu, Kubuta, Manzini, Stegi, Pigg's Peak and Mbabane and is subsidising an experiment for feeding skimmed milk to school children which is being carried on in collaboration with the Medical Department. This Society has also been concerned with the welfare of hospital patients and two African Welfare workers have carried out regular visits to distressed families in the rural areas of Mbabane during the year. An Aged Persons Club has been formed at Mbabane and a soup kitchen opened at Mbabane Baby Clinic.

There are two funds which are supervised by Government — the Swaziland Soldiers Benefit Fund and Pauper Relief. The Swaziland Soldiers Benefit Fund disposed of R7,134 in grants previous to 1960/61 and R1,658 during the year. This money is paid to impecunious veteran soldiers or the relatives of deceased soldiers, to help them to undertake specific projects. Pauper relief amounting to R4,244 was paid to 40 paupers during the year, many of whom were Europeans. There is no

Old Age Pension system in operation in Swaziland. Substantial compensation was also paid out by the Pneumoconiosis Bureau to those who had contracted lung diseases while working in the mines.

The Girl Guide and Boy Scout Movements are both active in the Territory, although there is a scarcity of suitable leaders among all communities. Most of the Troops are composed of schoolchildren, and only function during term time. The Scouts have a Territorial Camp once a year. Both the Scout and Guide movements receive financial assistance from the Government.

Chapter VIII : Legislation

The statute law of Swaziland consists of Transvaal laws in force at the date of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation. No. 3 of 1904, and all subsequent laws promulgated by the High Commissioner. A revised edition of the Laws of Swaziland in force on the 1st. April, 1949 was published in 1951. Subsequent enactments have been published annually. Proclamation No. 40 of 1959 made provision for a further revised edition of the Laws of Swaziland in force on the 1st. of July, 1959.

During the year 43 proclamations were passed, 63 High Commissioner's Notices and 25 Government Notices were issued. Among the more important enactments were:—

The Explosives Proclamation, which controls the sale and use of explosives.

The Sandla Township Proclamation and the Zakhele Township Proclamation, which create new townships.

The Acquisition of Property Proclamation, granting the High Commissioner power to acquire property for public purposes and making provision for compensation to property owners.

The Private Townships Proclamation, which controls the development of Private Townships and makes due provision for the amenities in such townships and for the harmonious development of the Territory.

The Town Planning Proclamation, which authorises town planning schemes and grants the authority concerned the power to control the use to which land in townships is put.

The Land Survey Proclamation, which controls land surveying in the Territory and makes provision for the admission of persons suitably qualified to act as land surveyors in the Territory.

The Deportation Proclamation, which provides for deportation orders, restriction orders and security orders in relation to certain persons.

The Control of Canning Proclamation, which controls the

canning industry.

Amending legislation was passed in connection with the following matters:—

Immigration Proclamation;
The Pounds Proclamation;
The Stamp Duties and Fees Proclamation;
The Water Proclamation;
The Prohibition of Sub-division of Land Proclamation;
The Companies Proclamation;
The Liquor Licensing Proclamation;
The Deeds Proclamation;
The Conveyancing Tariff Proclamation;
The Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Proclamation;
The Customs Proclamation;
The Control of Cereals Proclamation;
The Income Tax Proclamation;
The Public Education Proclamation;
The Inquests Proclamation;
The Registration and Inspection of Schools Proclamation;
The Mining Proclamation;
The Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Proclamation;
The General Law and Administration Proclamation; and
The Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation.

In addition the necessary financial legislation and the required subsidiary legislation were enacted.

Chapter IX:

Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

In terms of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation of 1907, Roman-Dutch common law is the common law of the Territory, except where modified by statute. In civil matters Swazi law and custom may be followed where necessary. Statute law consists of Transvaal laws in force at the date of the Administration Proclamation and all subsequent laws promulgated by the High Commissioner. Procedure in the criminal courts, other than the Swazi Courts, is governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation.

The Swazi Courts administer Swazi law and custom and also deal with common law offences not specifically excluded from their jurisdiction, many of which are also offences against customary law. Their practice and procedure are also regulated by Swazi law and custom.

The Judiciary

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice who is also the Chief Justice of Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Proctorate, there being a separate High Court in respect of each Territory. He resides in Basutoland because the volume of work is greater there than in either of the other Territories. A Puisne Judge of the three High Courts, who is also resident in Basutoland, was appointed in 1955. There are also four appointed Justices of Appeal. With the appointment of a Puisne Judge it was thought that the Chief Justice could confine his activities to the Court of Appeal, criminal review cases, the supervision of the work of the subordinate courts and the administrative side of the Judiciary but the growth of work in the Courts has rendered that impossible. It has become the practice for the Chief Justice to visit Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate quarterly to take civil matters and applications and, if necessary, civil trials, this being in addition to the three Criminal and Civil Sessions which are held annually and normally presided over by the Puisne Judge.

Under the Chief Justice there are the Registrar of the High Court, who has magisterial powers, the magistrates and administrative officers in their judicial capacities.

Court of Appeal.

A Court of Appeal for the High Commission Territories entitled the Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal, was established in 1955 under the Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1954. This court is composed of the Chief Justice, who, *ex officio*, is the President, the four nominated Justices of Appeal and the Puisne Judge who is a Justice of Appeal *ex officio*. Thus, litigants are now able to appeal from High Court decisions to a local Court of Appeal instead of appealing direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee is retained. Circumstances in which an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal and court rules governing appeals are the subject of local legislation.

The Court of Appeal sat in March and August at Mbabane and heard two appeals against convictions of murder, which were dismissed, and a civil appeal which was upheld.

High Court.

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and, in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authority vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Although the decision in every case, criminal and civil, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he

generally sits with assessors (not more than two administrative officers and two Africans) who act in an advisory capacity. In practice assessors sit in every criminal trial and in many criminals appeals. By far the greatest number of criminal cases tried by the High Court are on indictments for murder, culpable homicide and rape. In civil cases the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where only questions of law, other than Swazi law and custom are involved. Where Swazi law and custom are involved, the Judge sits with four assessors or with two African assessors only, depending upon the character of each particular case.

In its appellate jurisdiction the High Court hears appeals in civil and criminal matters from the Subordinate Courts, from the Judicial Commissioner's Court and from the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal. The High Court has also certain powers of revision in respect of Subordinate Courts.

Thirty-nine criminal cases were brought before the Court during the year. They involved 53 persons, of whom one was a female. Four persons were convicted of murder, one of whom was sentenced to death. Fifteen were acquitted on charges of murder and another 15 were found guilty of culpable homicide. Five men were convicted of rape and another seven acquitted. One person on a charge of murder was convicted of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. There was one case of theft.

Thirteen criminal appeals were heard; seven were dismissed and six upheld.

There were 234 civil causes of which 161 were applications for enrolment as advocates, attorneys, notaries and conveyancers; 220 of these matters were disposed of.

One civil appeal from the Subordinate Courts was registered but was not heard before the end of the year.

The Chief Justice and Puisne Judge reviewed 193 Subordinate Court criminal cases during the year. All convictions and sentences were confirmed with the exception of 14, of which two were set aside and 12 varied.

Subordinate Courts.

Courts, subordinate to the High Court, are established in each of the six administrative districts in the Territory. They are presided over by administrative officers, whose powers are determined by the class of court over which they preside. In addition there are three magistrates presiding over Courts of the First Class.

Subordinate Courts have a wide jurisdiction in criminal cases, but are precluded from trying cases of treason, murder, rape, sedition and offences relating to coinage or currency. The penal jurisdiction of a Subordinate Court of the First Class is limited to imprisonment with, or without, hard labour not exceeding two years, or a fine of up to two hundred rand, or both such imprisonment and fine. In certain cases and subject to certain safeguards, a whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes,

with a cane may be imposed. A Subordinate Court of the Second Class may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one year with, or without, hard labour, or a fine not exceeding one hundred rand, or both such imprisonment and fine. A whipping, not exceeding eight strokes, with a cane may be imposed in certain cases and subject to certain safeguards. The maximum sentence which a Subordinate Court of the Third Class may impose is a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without, hard labour, or a fine of up to fifty rand, or both such imprisonment and fine. It may not impose a sentence of corporal punishment.

The Attorney-General may remit a case (not being treason, murder, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency) to a Subordinate Court for trial with, or without, increased jurisdiction after the holding of a preparatory examination. When so remitted with increased jurisdiction, the powers of punishment for a Court of the First Class are increased to a maximum term of imprisonment of four years and a maximum fine of four hundred rand. There is no remittal to a Subordinate Court of the Third Class. All sentences imposed in criminal cases by Subordinate Courts of the First Class, in which the punishment imposed exceeds six months' imprisonment or a fine of more than one hundred rand, are subject to automatic review by the High Court. Sentences imposed by Courts of the Second and Third Class are also subject to automatic review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding fifty rand. All other sentences imposed by a Third Class Court are subject to review as of course by an officer appointed to hold a First Class Subordinate Court in the district in which the Third Class Court is situate.

The nature and number of all charges brought during 1961 were as follows:

Offence	Convictions	Acquittals.
<i>Against Lawful Authority.</i>		
Public Violence	4	4
Perjury	2	
Escaping from Prison or Police Custody	69	5
Resisting Arrest	6	
Obstructing or defeating the course of justice	8	
<i>Against Public Morality.</i>		
Rape		6
Assault with intent to rape	13	1
Indecent Assault	8	1
Unnatural offences	1	
Abduction		3
<i>Against the Person.</i>		
Murder		3
Attempted Murder	1	1
Culpable homicide	20	8
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	82	14
Common assault	270	25

Against Property.

Theft (common)	788	148
Stock and produce theft	235	53
Robbery and extortion	3	4
Housebreaking with intent to commit a crime	198	25
Fraud	18	
Theft by false pretences	11	1
Forgery & uttering forged instruments	9	1
Receiving stolen property	18	4
Arson	6	1
Malicious injury to property	54	2

Certain Statutory Offences.

Traffic	743	20
Liquor	332	9
Drugs	462	16

Other.

Offences not specified above	2458	173
TOTAL	5819	528

In addition the subordinate courts held eighty-one preparatory examinations.

Of a total of 3,314 people who appeared before the courts 264 were under the age of 18 and 450 were females.

During the year 1,689 civil cases were registered. The great majority of these have either been settled, withdrawn, tried and decided, or otherwise disposed of. There is no accumulation of disputed causes awaiting hearing.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL STATISTICS.

	Pending 31/12/60	Registered during 1961	Heard & Disposed of in 1961.	Pending on 31/12/1961.
Hlatikulu	195	451	377	269
Mankaiana	31	71	58	44
Manzini	154	481	178	457
Mbabane	208	396	130	474
Pigg's Peak	90	119	68	141
Stegi	184	171	67	288
	862	1,689	878	1,673

Swazi Courts.

The Swaziland Native Courts Proclamation, No. 80 of 1950, provides for the establishment of Swazi Courts within the Territory. In all, fourteen Swazi Courts, two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Swazi Court of Appeal have been created. Court Presidents preside over each court and sit with not more than four assessors. Each court has a clerk and three messengers.

Appeal in criminal cases lies from the Courts of first instance to a Swazi Appeal Court, to the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal, to the Judicial Commissioner and thence, in cases

where a sentence of imprisonment exceeds three months or where corporal punishment exceeding eight strokes has been imposed or where special leave has been given, to the High Court of Swaziland.

In civil cases appeals from the Higher Swazi Appeal Court go direct to the High Court if the amount of the judgment exceeds R200 or in other cases where special leave to appeal has been granted. If, in the opinions of the Judge, the written record of the case is inadequate for the hearing of the appeal, he may order the matter to be heard, in the first instance, by the Judicial Commissioner from whose judgment an aggrieved party may finally appeal to the High Court.

Swazi Courts are empowered to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of the Proclamation, in all matters in which the parties are Africans. The following criminal cases are specifically excluded from their jurisdiction:

- (a) cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life;
- (b) cases in connection with marriage other than a marriage contracted under or in accordance with native law or custom, except where and insofar as the case concerns the payment or return or disposal of dowry;
- (c) cases relating to witchcraft, except with the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

The following is a statement of the laws to be administered:

- (a) Swazi law and custom prevailing in the Territory so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality, or inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force in the Territory;
- (b) The provisions of all rules or orders made by the Swazi Authority, the Ngwenyama or a Chief under the Swaziland Native Administration Proclamation, 1950, or any Proclamation repealing or replacing the same and in force within the area of jurisdiction of the Courts;
- (c) The provisions of any Proclamation which the court is by or under such Proclamation authorised to administer;
- (d) The provisions of any law which the Court may be authorised to administer by an order of the resident Commissioner.

The only restriction on the civil jurisdiction of the Courts is that in connection with cases arising in respect of marriages, of Swazis according to civil or Christian rites.

The Swazi Courts regularly deal with offence under the common law of the Territory, not specially excluded from their jurisdiction, many of which are also offences against customary law.

The practice and procedure of the Courts are regulated in accordance with Swazi law and custom and provision is made for them to be altered, as necessary, by order of the Ngwenyama.

Criminal proceedings of the Swazi Courts of first instance

are reviewable by District Officers and those of the Higher Swazi Court of Appeal by the Judicial Commissioner. Provision exists, in certain circumstances, for cases to be transferred to a Subordinate Court.

During 1961, the Swazi Courts convicted 5,379 people and acquitted 604 of criminal charges. The Swazi Courts also heard 247 civil cases.

POLICE

The Swaziland Police is commanded by a Commissioner of Police who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner for the efficient administration of the force and for the maintenance of law and order within the Territory. The Commissioner is assisted at Headquarters, in Mbabane, by the Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Superintendent as Staff Officer and a civilian Paymaster/Quartermaster. Force Headquarters comprises the following departments: Administration; Special Branch; Criminal Investigation Division and Pay Accounts and Quartermaster's Stores. District Headquarters of the Force are at Mbabane, Manzini, Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Pigg's Peak and Stegi. The Training School at Mbabane is commanded by an Assistant Superintendent of Police. It provides initial training for recruit constables and houses the Security Force of three N.C.Os. and 27 constables. The Force combines the functions of a civil police force with those of an armed constabulary.

Establishment and Strength.

The establishment of the Force was increased by one Senior Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents, seven Inspectors, one Lady Clerk and 54 Other Ranks and at the end of the year establishment and strength were:

	Establishment	Strength
Senior Police Officers	14	12
Subordinate Officers	35	35
Other Ranks	319	313

The Commissioner of Police, Lt. Col. L. W. Clarke, O.B.E., went on leave pending retirement and was succeeded by Major P. C. Temple. At the end of the year the post of Deputy Commissioner was still vacant.

The Special Branch and the Criminal Investigation Division were separated during the year and the C.I.D. was placed under the command of an Assistant Superintendent. An Inspector was drafted to Police Headquarters to deal with European Immigration. A separate Traffic Branch was established to provide more efficient traffic control as well as the standardization of testing of drivers and vehicles throughout the Territory.

Cost of the Force.

The cost of the Force for the financial year ending 31st

March, 1961, exclusive of capital expenditure, was R247,199. The cost per head of population was R0.96 based on an estimated population of 255,000. The estimated cost of the Force for the financial year ended 31st March, 1962 is R301,194.

Police Training School.

The Police Training School, which is in Mbabane, is commanded by an Assistant Superintendent who had a staff of three Inspectors, three N.C.O.s. and five Constables. The school provides for the initial training of recruits and houses the Security Force. Ninetythree Constables completed their initial training course of six months during the year and 14 recruits were under training at the end of the year. Twentyeight N.C.Os. and Constables completed refresher courses during the year and 30 were under training at the end of the year.

Ten Inspectors completed recruit training courses at the British South African Police Depot in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and a Subordinate Officer attended a three-month Criminal Investigation Course at Wakefield. One Senior Officer and 16 Subordinate Officers attended five-day musketry courses during the year.

Criminal Investigation Division.

The Criminal Investigation Division's tasks include the final preparation of cases and the organization of all matters relating to the High Court, the satisfactory presentation of Police prosecutions to the Attorney General, and the publication of instructions and advice relating to the investigation of crime and the prosecution of offenders. It is also responsible for the collation of information connected with wanted persons, lost, found and stolen property and also for photographic and fingerprint work. A total of 28,863 fingerprints were filed in the main collection at the end of the year while the fingerprints of 5,581 people were filed on 55,810 cards in the single fingerprint collection. During the year 6,562 were received for search and 1,389 of them were identified as those of people with criminal records.

Immigration and Passport Control.

During the year 2,444 people were granted temporary residence permits and 158 were granted permanent residents permits. Fifty-two applications for residence were refused.

A total of 612 Swaziland Residents obtained tourist permits to visit Portuguese East Africa and 1,231 permits were issued to Portuguese subjects to visit Portuguese East Africa; 151 permits were issued to Alien residents to visit the Republic of South Africa.

Fire Service.

A Land Rover fire tender is operated by members of the staff and trainees of the Police Training School. There were 15

fire calls during the year, the majority being grass fires.

Special Branch.

The Special Branch is responsible for the collection and assessment of intelligence.

Security Force.

Thirty N.C.Os. and senior Constables drafted from districts for refresher courses to the Police Training School acted as the Security Force during their period of training. The Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Training School continued to act as ex officio officer commanding Security Force.

Communications.

Police Headquarters at Mbabane is linked to District Headquarters at Hlatikulu, Manzini, Stegi and Pigg's Peak by a VHF radio network. District Headquarters at Stegi is linked to Nomahasha and Border Gate Police Stations. Pigg's Peak is linked to Havelock and Hlatikulu to Goedgedun and Hluti. A start was made on having all sets converted to dual frequency to enable the various District Headquarters to communicate with their outstations on a separate wave band. Two mobile sets were held in reserve. Although most of the equipment has been in use for eight years with very little maintenance the serviceability was generally good.

Crime.

The number of cases known or reported to the Police increased by 13.4% on the 1960 figures and convictions were obtained in 90.9% of cases taken before Subordinate Courts. 5,039 cases were referred to Swazi National Courts for trial. Burglaries, housebreaking and thefts showed an increase of 17.6% and offences against the person increased by 8.9% over the 1960 figures. The number of juveniles proceeded against showed an increase of 9.3% over the 1960 figures.

The total cases known or reported to the Police during the year were 14,354, which is 1,920 more than in the previous year. Following are comparative figures for the last three years:

	1959	1960	1961
Offences against:			
Lawful authority	278	243	269
Public Morality	188	165	175
The Person	3,435	3,042	3,342
Property	4,145	3,873	5,006
Other Statutory Offences	6,364	5,111	5,562
	14,410	12,434	14,354

PRISONS

The Prisons Department is administered by the Superintendent of Prisons who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner for administration of the Prisons in the territory. District Commissioners are in charge of the Prisons and Lock-ups within their districts subject to the general direction of the Superintendent of Prisons with regard to Prison Administration.

There are six prisons in the Territory, one at each District Headquarters, as well as smaller prisons and lock-ups at, Goedegun, Gollel, Lubuli, Hluti, Big Bend, Border Gate, Nomasha, Mliba, Sipofaneni, Hoho and Havelock. All long term prisoners, habitual criminals and criminal lunatics are removed from district prisons and sent to the Central Prison in Mbabane. The total number of persons received into prison during 1961 was 7,256, increases of 1,359 and 2,220 respectively over the 1960 and 1959 figures. Of these, 3,980 were sentenced to imprisonment, the majority of the remainder being persons remanded in custody whilst awaiting trial. The average daily population of all prisons in 1961 was 943.73—an increase of 33.6% over the 1960 figure.

Discipline:

The standard of discipline and conduct of the majority of prisoners was good. Escapes from custody numbered 28, of whom 8 were recaptured. Every prisoner serving a sentence exceeding one month may earn remission up to one third of his sentence, provided that the remission earned does not reduce his sentence to less than one month.

Health:

The general state of health of prisoners was good. Twelve deaths were recorded during the year, all of which were due to natural causes. The majority of the deceased were lunatics admitted to the institution in ill health. All prisoners are weighed on admission and thereafter monthly. Weight records show that the majority either gained weight or maintained the weight at which they admitted. Where serious loss of weight was recorded individuals concerned were taken before the Prison Medical Officers. Diets are issued in accordance with Prisons Regulations, but special or sick diets may be ordered by Medical Officer where necessary.

Employment

All able bodied convicted prisoners were kept fully occupied on various public works. All building parties were kept fully occupied on the construction of new buildings and

repair work. Prison Industries, especially the tailor's shop and carpenter's shop at Mbabane were further developed during the year. The tailor's shop produced all clothing requirements of prisoners and the carpenter's shop produced a large amount of domestic and office furniture for Government. Production at Mbabane prison alone was valued at R5,617.

School teachers visit the large prisons to conduct classes in elementary education. Full facilities are afforded prisoners to practise their religious beliefs.

Female prisoners are mostly engaged in mat making and sewing during working hours. In the Mbabane Prison arts and crafts are taught under the supervision of a member of the Education Department.

Extramural Labour

Provision exists for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or sentenced for non-payment of fine not exceeding R10, to be employed on public works extramurally. Such prisoners live at home and are subject to prison discipline only during working hours.

Chapter X

Public Utilities and Public Works

The Department of Public Works is responsible for the administration and operation of the public utility services in the Territory, all of which are Government owned. These services are confined to electricity undertakings in Mbabane and Manzini and the supply of water to the principal townships. They are administered as sections of the Public Works Department which also has Roads, Buildings and Mechanical Branches. The Department is controlled by the Director of Public Works assisted by a Deputy Director and the Heads of the various Branches.

ELECTRICITY

Mbabane Electricity Supply.

Consultants were briefed to review the whole undertaking and as a result of their report application has been made for funds to increase generating capacity and strengthen the distribution system. The number of consumers increased to 478 and the consumption amounted to 2,570,179 units for the year.

Manzini Electricity Supply.

The consultants who investigated the Mbabane undertaking also examined that of Manzini. Funds have been applied for to increase generating capacity and improve the distribution system. The number of consumers increased to 308 and the consumption amounted to 1,261,146 units for the year.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Water supplies.

There are seven Government-operated water supply schemes serving the townships of Mbabane, Manzini, Stegi, Goedgegun, Mankaiana, Pigg's Peak and Hlatikulu. In the case of the first five of these complete treatment is carried out, while the supplies to Pigg's Peak and Hlatikulu are chlorinated only, though it is expected that treatment plant will be installed at these two places in the next year or two. All the treated supplies are fully metered and water is charged for at rates differing from scheme to scheme, varying from 20c. per 1,000 gallons to 75c. per 1,000 gallons, with an average of 35c. per 1,000 gallons. In addition to the township supplies, there is a number of very small schemes serving Government outposts. Brief details of the various schemes are as follows:—

Mbabane.

This is a gravity scheme from two small mountain streams with microstraining followed by slow sand filtration and chlorination. Consumption of water in the town has been rising fairly rapidly during the last few years, and with the very rapid expansion which may be expected as a result of the development soon of the nearby iron ore deposits, the demand will exceed the water works capacity of 450,000 gallons a day within the next 12 to 18 months. A new scheme which has already been reported on by Consultants and which involves pumping from the Black Umbuluzi River will then become necessary. There are at present 508 consumers in the town, all of whom are metered.

Manzini.

A new waterworks, consisting of flocculation, rapid gravity filters and chlorination came into operation during the year, replacing the previous inadequate scheme. The new works can deliver up to 400,000 gallons a day and besides supplying Manzini are also delivering water to the Swazi National School at Matsapa. Present daily consumption averages 220,000 gallons a day and there are 223 metered consumers in all.

Stegi.

This scheme is capable of supplying about 20,000 gallons a day during the dry months, and up to 35,000 gallons a day in the wet season. The capacity of the source, a small perennial stream, is severely limited, but to date no practical alternative has been found. Raw water is pumped from a small dam on the Magugu stream to flocculation and settlement tanks, slow sand filters, chlorination and a 60,000-gallon reservoir. There are 93 consumers, all of whom are metered. Total average daily consumption is 25,000 gallons a day.

Goedgegun.

The treatment plant consists of flocculation and settlement tanks, followed by slow sand filters and chlorination, the clear water being pumped to two 60,000-gallon reservoirs and a newly completed 40,000-gallon reservoir for distribution to the town. The raw water is drawn from a recently built 60-million gallon capacity dam across a small perennial stream. The works have a design capacity of 200,000 gallons a day, the present consumption averaging 70,000 gallons a day, with 123 metered consumers.

Mankaiana.

This is a gravitational scheme which has a capacity of 30,000 gallons a day and consists of a slow sand filter, chlorinator and distribution reservoir from which water is piped to approximately 25 consumers, the majority of whom are metered. The source is a small perennial stream which during the dry season can be augmented by pumping from a larger stream lower down.

Hlatikulu.

The source is a series of springs within the township area from where the water, untreated except for chlorination, is pumped to a 55,000-gallon reservoir in the village. Consumption averages 60,000 gallons a day, which is very near the capacity of the present source. There are approximately 60 consumers, including the large Government Hospital, and none are metered.

Pigg's Peak.

The township is supplied from two small perennial streams from which water, untreated except for chlorination, is pumped to two 40,000-gallon reservoirs situated on high points at opposite ends of the town. The average consumption is 35,000 gallons a day and the capacity of the scheme is approximately 100,000 gallons a day. There are approximately 60 consumers, none of whom are metered.

Sewerage.

A water-borne sewerage scheme to serve the Mbabane central area, Hospital, Boarding School and Msunduza township commenced in May, 1960. The treatment works, to deal with 100,000 gallons daily, are of conventional pattern — screens, primary settlement, biofiltration, secondary settlement, unheated digestion and maturation ponds from where the effluent is discharged direct to the Mbabane River. The success of the works is demonstrated by the fact that the effluent flowing to the river is of a far higher bacteriological standard than the river water itself. The possibility of installing water-borne sewerage to serve Manzini is being considered.

Hydrological survey.

Among the most important of Swaziland's resources are its rivers. Some of South Africa's best rivers traverse the Territory, the Great Usutu with its three main tributaries being the most important, followed by the Komati, Umbuluzi and Ingwavuma.

In order effectively to plan the use of these rivers for irrigation, primary water supplies and hydro-electric power, reliable and, if possible, long term river flow records and other hydrological data are essential. An Engineer/Hydrologist is in charge of the Territorial Hydrological Survey scheme and a comprehensive network of gauging weirs with autographic recorders is being established at key points on the main rivers of the Territory, supplemented by daily or weekly read weirs and current meter gaugings at intermediate points. To date there are seven main recording stations in operation.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The following Government buildings were completed during the year:—

- Tuition Block, St. Mark's School, Mbabane
- Stegi School
- Tuition Block, Matapha African High School
- Girls' and Boys' Hostels, Sydney Williams School, Manzini
- Manzini School extensions
- Extensions to Telephone Exchange, Mbabane

The following were under construction or about to be started at December, 1961:

- Matapha High School major extensions
- P.W.D. Headquarters, Mbabane
- Post Office and Postal Headquarters, Mbabane
- Girls' Hostel, Pigg's Peak School
- Bunya School
- P.W.D. Workshops, Pigg's Peak

Expansion of Customs Post, Mhlumeni
P.W.D. Laboratory, Mbabane
Teacher Training Centre, Manzini
Evelyn Baring High School, Tuition Block
T.B. Clinic, Manzini
Mhlambanyati School
Matsapa Airport, control building.

In addition the following projects are being planned:

New Government Offices.
Mbabane Hospital rebuilding.
Agricultural Training Centre.
New Boarding School, Hlatikulu district.
Mhlume School.
Extensions St. Mark's School, Mbabane.
New Boarding School, Mbabane.
Extensions Pigg's Peak Hospital.
Police Station, Bunya.

Maintenance and small works items amounting to R60,000 were completed during the year.

Planning of public buildings is done by the Public Works Department, Buildings Branch Staff. Consulting Architects, Quantity Surveyors, Structural and Electrical Engineers are briefed for specific projects. Small works are built departmentally, other works are contracted by general invitation to tender. Bills of Quantities are required for contract works in excess of R20,000.

Chapter XI : Communications

A railway is to be built right across the Territory from west to east. The decision to build was a result of the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Co. Ltd. entering into an agreement to supply Japanese concerns with 12,000,000 tons of iron ore over ten years. The ore will come from the very high grade deposits at Bomvu Ridge, near the Territory's western border with Transvaal. The railway will start close to Bomvu Ridge and will run for about 140 miles to connect at the Mocimboa border with an extension of the existing Portuguese railway from Goba to Lourenco Marques. The new railway is due to be completed by the end of 1964 and it will carry other traffic besides the iron ore. There is no river or lake transport in the Territory.

During 1961 planning for roads proceeded at an ever increasing tempo. The main stimulus for this increase was the visit in April of a Commission from the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Commission's reaction to the planning already complete or in an advanced stage encouraged the pressing on with other projects which could be considered

subjects for International Development Association financial credit.

After considerable study of the various problems involved it was decided that the main exit point on the West/East route through Swaziland should be Nomahasha and planning proceeded on this line. Several factors prompted this decision, amongst which were:—

- (a) The distance from Mpaka to Lourenco Marques via Nomahasha is the same as via Mhlumeni.
- (b) By linking up with the Portuguese blacktop road system at Nomahasha a 20-mile section of very low standard earth road is eliminated between Mhlumeni and the main Lourenco Marques road.
- (c) It is essential that a new road be constructed in any event between Mpaka and Nokwane to serve the Mhlume area and that a new high level bridge be constructed over the Umbuluzi River to replace the present dangerous and inadequate causeway. This will give the Mhlume and Tambankulu areas direct all weather access to the railway by means of link roads from this main route.
- (d) Accepting (c) above as inescapable, the cost of reconstructing the road from Lukula to Mhlumeni to an acceptable standard would be more than to extend the road from Nokwane to Nomahasha.

Planning for this whole section has been undertaken by Departmental staff right through to documentation and the calling for tenders.

At the other end of the trans-Territorial road, planning and documentation for the blacktopping of the Mahlanya/Mbabane section had been completed at the time of the Commission's visit and the section Mbabane/Oshoek (including the Mbabane by-pass) is already in an advanced stage. This work, with the exception of the by-pass, has been undertaken by Consulting Engineers working under Department control.

Several other schemes such as feeder roads to open up potentially rich but undeveloped areas, two bridges on the Big Bend/Manzini road and a link road to the Matsapa industrial complex were also put up for consideration by the World Bank. With the exception of the trans-Swaziland road, however, all these schemes were not accepted at this stage by the International Development Association.

ROADS

Spectacular strides were made in 1961 when some 24 miles of new bitumen-surfaced roads were completed and opened to traffic. Within a matter of another few months this figure will be substantially increased.

The main effort was concentrated on the trunk route which runs from west to east across the Territory. This route carries

a substantially higher volume of traffic than any other in Swaziland and will form part of the initial export road for the pulp from the new Usutu Pulp Mill at Bunya to Lourenco Marques. The first stage was to provide a high class gravel road from Oshoek, on the Transvaal border, to Mpaka, where the west east road intersects the proposed railway line some 12 miles west of Stegi. This was completed during 1961. The second stage is to provide a bituminous surface to this 70-mile stretch of road and to blacktop the surface of the new road from the Pulp Mill to Mahlanya, where it joins the west/east trunk route. Good progress has been made with the second stage of development in that the Bunya/Mahlanya surfacing has been completed and opened to traffic and two contracting firms are busy with the surfacing programme between Manzini and Mpaka. Tenders have been received from contractors for surfacing the road from Mahlanya to Mbabane and documents will be completed shortly to let a contract for the remaining portion of this route between Mbabane and Oshoek.

From Mpaka to Mhlumeni, on the Portuguese border, departmental plant is being employed to improve the standard of this gravel road. When the railway is operating in about three years' time pulp traffic will no longer need to use this section of road and expenditure on it is therefore being kept to a minimum.

Increased development throughout the Territory has brought with it a substantial increase in the number of vehicles using all roads in Swaziland, not only due to the natural growth of Swaziland-owned vehicles but also those of people visiting the Territory on business and pleasure. As the large majority of roads still have earth or gravelled surfaces an increasing burden is being put on the road maintenance organisation. During 1961 a new road inspectorate was started in the Stegi area and two additional road parties were formed to reduce the mileages covered by some of the other hard-pressed maintenance units. The road maintenance vote was increased by R80,000 to finance these additional parties and the small construction unit which is working on the Mpaka/Mhlumeni section of the west/east route.

AIR TRANSPORT

Construction of the new Territorial airfield at Matsapa was completed early in the year and considerable use has been made of it by charter companies. The runway is 4,800 feet long with a lime-stabilised soil surface capable of taking aircraft up to 30,000 lbs. all-up-weight under fair weather daylight conditions. In October an automatic radio homing beacon was installed and HF/VHF radio equipment was purchased for eventual installation in the control tower. Planning for this and other minimum terminal facilities is well advanced and it is hoped to start construction on this next phase in the near

future.

There are no regular air services within the Territory, nor is Swaziland connected with any international route. A number of unlicensed landing strips are in regular use, the two largest of which, at Malkerns and Stegi, are capable of accommodating twin-engined aircraft of the Dakota class. Strips capable of coping with less demanding aircraft are situated at Gollel, Goedgegun, Kubuta, Big Bend, the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme, Tambankulu and Ngonini Estates, near Pigg's Peak. There are emergency landing strips on the golf courses at Mbabane and Manzini.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

Because there are, as yet, no rail communications in the Territory, the bulk of the passenger and goods traffic is carried by the Road Motor Services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration. This Administration operates regular services between the main centres of population and development, except Usutu Forests in the Mbabane District, and Pigg's Peak and the Havelock Mine in the Pigg's Peak District. These services also link the Territory with the nearest railheads at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten and Komatipoort, all of which are in the Republic of South Africa. The Caminhos de Ferro de Mocambique operates a bus service linking Stegi with the railhead at Goba in Portuguese East Africa.

These services are supplemented by privately owned haulage and passenger services which operate under licences granted by the Administration. In 1961, 57 vehicles were licensed for passenger services and 69 for goods services.

MOTOR VEHICLES

At 31st. December 1961, there were 6,809 motor vehicles registered in the Territory — an increase of 1,397 over the 1960 figure. At the end of December 1956 there were only 1,126 motor vehicles registered in the Territory.

During the year the number of motor cars increased from 2,061 to 2,504, pickups, L.D.Vs. and station wagons from 770 to 874, Jeeps and Land Rovers from 383 to 524 and trucks from 641 to 798. There were large increases in the number of motor cycles and scooters (from 171 to 305), trailers (from 374 to 613), and motor graders (from 51 to 96). There was a reduction in the number of passenger buses registered, from 83 to 65.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs in Swaziland is

administered by a Controller, who has his headquarters in Mbabane.

POSTAL SERVICES

There are eight controlling post offices, eight sub-offices, and fourteen Postal and four Telegraph and Telephone Agencies in the Territory. All classes of business are transacted at Controlling and Sub-Offices and restricted facilities are available at the Agencies.

Mails are conveyed by the Road Motor Services of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, both within the Territory and to railheads in the Republic of South Africa for onward transmission.

Throughout most of the Territory mails are delivered by means of post office boxes but in southern Swaziland many people are served by private bags which are made up at Gollel, Piet Retief and Manzini. The fees received from private boxes rose from R2,624 in 1960 to R3,487 in 1961, and those from private bags also increased. The demand for additional mail delivery facilities has necessitated the installation of additional Private Boxes at Mbabane, Manzini, Pigg's Peak, and Mhlambanyati, and additional Private Bag services have been authorised at several offices in the Territory.

Further indication of the growth of postal business is that the value of postage stamps sold was R65,850 in 1960 compared with R146,128 in 1961; the number of postal orders issued during the year was 60,714 compared with 52,681 in 1960, and telephone and telegraph revenue increased to R72,229 and R22,954 respectively. The volume of money order business transacted also showed an appreciable rise compared with that of previous years. The tremendous increase in sales of postage stamps was due mainly to demand by collectors, who showed great interest in the series overprinted with rand/cent values.

Excavations on the proposed site for a new Post Office in Mbabane were abandoned because the site was unsuitable for the foundations. A new site has been provided and it expected that the building will be completed about the middle of 1962.

TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Work began this year to provide telephone services for the Usutu Pulp Co. A new trunk route of 28 miles of line was built between Mbabane and Mhlambanyati. Wooden poles and copper wire were used and transistorised ten-channel carrier system is to be placed on the line. The system is on order from Britain and will be equipped initially for seven channels. The millsite and the housing site have each been wired for 100 subscribers. Dense wattle and rocky ground hampered the

construction of the line. With the exception of a short section diverted to avoid a quarry, the line follows the road reserve. The copper wire was transposed to a carrier pattern to cater for possible future circuit expansion.

Service was provided to a number of long outstanding applicants and several new rural party lines were established. A total of 553 minor works authorities were issued, covering new installations and rearrangements of subscriber stations. New service was provided to 245 subscriber stations in the Territory.

Chapter XII :

Press, Films and Information Services

PRESS

Two weekly newspapers, "The Times of Swaziland" and "Izwi Lama Swazi" (Voice of the Swazi) have been published for a number of years. The former has its circulation mainly among the European community and is a medium for the expression of the community's views; the latter is read by the Swazi and, although independent, receives a Government subsidy. A third weekly newspaper, "The Swaziland Chronicle", which in 1960 began publication with sections in English and Zulu, ceased publication at the end of 1961. Daily newspapers and various periodicals from the Republic and overseas are also read.

FILMS

The Territory's second public cinema, in Manzini, was built during the year. The other is in Mbabane. Films are also shown for general entertainment at missions, schools, and some clubs and hotels. The Department of Education has a film library and distributes documentary educational films to 12 schools which have their own projectors and to welfare and similar organisations. A mobile unit shows films at other schools and at gatherings such as agricultural shows. The film library of the United Kingdom Information Services in Johannesburg also circulates films in the Territory.

LIBRARIES

There are subscription libraries in all the main towns and membership is increasing. Some clubs in the Territory have libraries.

INFORMATION SERVICES

An Information Officer was appointed by the Government towards the end of the year and a news service to local newspapers was begun. These messages were issued to press and radio outside Swaziland by the United Kingdom Information Services, in Johannesburg, which also distributes Central Office of Information material on behalf of the three High Commission Territories. Enquiries received by the Secretariat, Mbabane, about immigration, land, hotels, touring and business continued to increase. Most enquiries were from the Republic of South Africa, where many firms are seeking to establish branches or agencies within the Territory. Late in the year the Resident Commissioner appointed a Tourism Working Committee, which will seek to promote the tourist industry in Swaziland. The Committee is producing a travel brochure. Assistance and advice in this new venture are received from the Johannesburg Office of the British Travel Association, of which Swaziland is a member. The Secretariat is required to supply statistical data for the United Nations which undertakes many minor surveys on social and economic trends. A comprehensive collection of post-war departmental reports are sent to the United Nations Economic Mission library in Addis Ababa. These reports and other Swaziland publications are also circulated to libraries, universities and journalists throughout the world.

Chapter XIII : Local Forces

Apart from the Swaziland Police, which is semi-military in character, there are no military forces in the Territory. The Police Force carries out all ceremonial duties which are normally performed by military forces.

Members of the Swaziland Rifle Association, created in terms of the Regulations published under Proclamation No. 61 of 1940, as amended by Proclamation No. 3 of 1948, are bound to make themselves available for service as special constables in times of real or anticipated emergency. Membership is voluntary and confined to European males between the ages of 17 and 65 years. Training is confined to firing practice on ranges.

There are five Rifle Clubs within the Association and their combined enrolment is 103 members. Nine trophies — the Queen's Cup, "300" Cup, High Commissioner's Cup, Swaziland Shield, Handicap Trophy, Postal Shoot, Cathedral Cup, United Tobacco Company Cup and Christmas Shoot Cup — are competed for annually within the Territory.

Chapter XIV: Sociological Research.

By the end of 1960, the field work of the land tenure study, carried out since 1957 with the aid of the C.D. & W. funds, was virtually complete. The anthropologist engaged on this research then left for Durban and during 1961 prepared his final report under the supervision of the Director of Institute of Social Research in the University of Natal.

The anthropologist has also assisted with the processing and analysis of the data collected during the demographic sample survey — the second, and greatly extended, part of his research programme.

By July, the data had been collected and tables, diagrams and maps prepared from which the results could be analyzed and reports prepared. To allow the Administration to make use of the immediate results, two preliminary reports were published. One dealt with rural areas and the other with peri-urban, urban and border areas. In each report the tables were accompanied by brief explanations.

PART III

Chapter I : Geography

Swaziland lies to the east of the Transvaal Province of the Republic of South Africa, which bounds it on the north, west and south. On the east it borders Mozambique and Natal. The area of the Territory is 6,705 square miles (or 4,291,000 acres). It is compact in shape, the maximum distance from north to south being less than 120 miles, and from east to west less than 90 miles. Most of the country is between the 26th. and 27th. parallels of south latitude, and the 31st. and 32nd. east meridians.

From the centrally situated township of Manzini, Johannesburg is 250 miles by road, Durban 340 miles, Lourenco Marques 120 miles and Cape Town 1,070 miles. The road distance to the nearest point in Basutoland is 300 miles, in Bechuanaland 450 miles and in Rhodesia (Beitbridge) 490 miles. The United Kingdom is a minimum of 17 days' travelling time by land and sea via Cape Town or 26 hours by land and air via Johannesburg.

Travelling across the Territory from west to east along the Ngwenya—Goba road one passes through four well-defined topographic regions. These extend longitudinally north and south throughout Swaziland in roughly parallel belts. The Highveld (westernmost), Middleveld and Lowveld are of more or less equal breadth, while the Lubombo is a markedly narrower strip along the eastern border. The four regions are considered in turn below.

Highveld

The Highveld—to the Swazi Inkangala—is a north-eastward continuation of the Natal Drakensberg but, whereas the latter normally has one imposing facade, the mountainous massifs in Swaziland are broken up and dissected in a wide belt of rugged terrain. The average elevation is 3,500 to 4,500 feet, with the highest altitudes at the summits of Emlembe (6,100 feet) and Ngwenya (6,000 feet).

The Highveld landscape is seamed and split by numerous river valleys and gorges and has great scenic beauty, but often the steep, rocky or boulder-strewn slopes of its granite and quartzite hills militate against intensive permanent cultivation. In areas where gradients are less than about 8 degrees, however, the rock is cloaked by deep red, orange and yellow soils generally of medium texture and good physical properties, and some valleys in the Swazi tribal domain are quite heavily populated, for the summer rainfall is usually adequate for fair

yields of their staple crop, maize.

The Highveld's natural vegetation may at one time have been woodland, but the ravages of annual burning to provide young pasturage for stock and of long-continued cutting for fuel have left only a few remnants of this cover. The present-day grasses are mainly "sour", which means that they have insufficient nutritive value in winter to maintain cattle in good condition without recourse to supplementary feeding. As hay-making and fodder storage are still foreign to most stock farmers, the carrying capacity of the veld is frequently exceeded, and the resultant overgrazing has led to colonization by weeds or even, in small localities, to the complete denudation of vegetal cover. Only a limited measure of success has been achieved in solving this problem.

The Highveld is, however, a good area for the winter grazing of sheep and moreover, though there are some long-established wattle plantations, afforestation with other trees has made enormous progress there since 1945. The largest manmade forest in Africa straddles the Usutu River in this zone—100,000 acres of pine and eucalyptus. In 1959 the Usutu Pulp Company Limited was formed to process the timber on this estate, producing unbleached sulphate pulp. From the large modern mill at Bunya the first exports of pulp to Wales and West Germany were despatched at the end of 1961. The exploitation of the timber resources of a second forest block of nearly 80,000 acres, in northern Swaziland, commenced earlier, in 1955.

The capital of Swaziland, Mbabane (population 7,000), is picturesquely situated amid hills that lie in the shadow of the Mdimba Range, within whose fastnesses are the burial caves of many Swazi Kings. Havelock (population 3,000) has grown up around what is now one of the five largest asbestos mines in the world. Production began in 1938 and 40% of Swaziland's foreign trade earnings in 1961 were derived from asbestos exports.

The Bomvu Ridge iron ore deposits are just within the Territory, 15 miles northwest of Mbabane. During 1961 agreement was reached that 12,000,000 tons of the ore, which is very high grade, be exported to Japan. The preparations for this traffic amount to a major international exercise. British and South African sources will provide money for developing the mine and for a railway to link Ngwenya and Goba. The Mozambique authorities are enlarging the port of Lourenco Marques. Three ocean-going ore transporters are to be built in Norway, and several visits have been paid to Swaziland by mining and trade representatives from Tokyo and Yawata.

The railway is due to be completed by the end of 1964. From the Ngwenya terminus the line will run south to the upper Usushwane valley, following that stream until it leaves the Highveld at Mantenga Falls, near which four tunnels will pierce mountains whose cliffs descend sheer to the river banks. Almost a century has passed since the first Swaziland rail route surveys of McCorkindale (1865), Forbes and Moodie.

Gold is worked in the north, at the Wyldsdale and She mines, barytes and tin are exploited west and south respectively of Mbabane, and diaspore, with other aluminium compounds, is mined near Sicunusa and on the Mahlangatshe Plateau.

Middleveld

From townships near the edge of the Highveld, such as Mbabane and Hlatikulu, views are obtained down gradually widening valleys to the rolling tall grass country of the Middleveld. This geographical region has an average altitude of 2,000 to 2,500 feet and, though hilly in parts, affords ample scope for mixed farming — the growing of cotton, tobacco and pineapples, “dryland”: citrus, bananas, other subtropical fruits and rice under irrigation. Dairying and beef production feature in the economy, as does forestry, chiefly by growers of wattle (*Acacia mollissima*).

The geological foundation of the region is mainly granite, as in the Highveld, with some occurrences of dolerite, quartzite, and other rock types. The principal soils of the undulating countryside are deep, friable red loams and clay loams and, where surface and internal drainage are somewhat impeded, grey-brown sands and sandy loams that rest abruptly on mottled sandy clay or a hard pan of iron concretions. Vleis (seasonal marshes) tend to be commoner in the Middleveld than elsewhere, though even here valley bottoms are usually not swampy, but are occupied by clear-cut drainage channels. Paths and cattle-trails down to crossing-places, if not consolidated or changed every few years, develop into dongas (gullies).

Veld grazing is rather better than in the Highveld, but even here overstocking is becoming a serious problem as herds multiply. Much of the 62,000 increase in cattle numbers since 1957 has taken place in this region.

The most densely populated parts of Swaziland (more than 150 persons per square mile) are found in the central and southern Middleveld. The capitals of the Swazi Nation have been situated within this region for the last two centuries, first at Shiselweni near Hluti, in the south, then with northward expansion at various places in the Ezulwini and Umtilane valleys, never far from the foot of the Mdimba Mountains. In this district, midway between Mbabane and Bremersdorp, are the royal villages of the Ngwenyama at Lozita and of the Ndlovukazi (Queen Mother) at Lobamba.

The Swazi, significantly, have no special name for the Middleveld, simply terming it Live or Ngwane, the nucleus of the tribal area. Seen from the air, or from some high vantage point, the thin strips of cultivation, curving in sympathy with the sinuous contours of the landscape, presents a pleasing picture. It is difficult to realise that this type of conservation farming was virtually unknown among the Swazi twelve

years ago, when sheet erosion and soil exhaustion were developing on a large scale. The co-operation of the people with Rural Development staff who have checked and reversed this trend to "badlands" has been most gratifying. Nevertheless, in the lower Middleveld, encroachment by thorn-bushes constitutes another threat to both cropping and grazing; this problem may prove less amenable to a speedy solution than has misuse of arable fields.

The chief irrigation schemes, from north to south, are on the Lomati (Ngonini Estates as well as several Swazi schemes), the Usutu (Malkerns, including Swazi areas at Mahlanya and Luyengweni) and the Mhlatuzane Rivers (Kubuta). Malkerns is by far the largest project, with 4,000 irrigated acres, and has the most diversified cropping: the Territory's only fruit canning factory is situated there. Between Malkerns and Manzini there is an avocado orchard of 200 acres.

Manzini (population 6,000: known as Bremersdorp 1892—1960) is the commercial and agricultural focus of Swaziland, and the hub of the road network: it possesses the largest bus depot in Southern Africa. By the end of 1961 the first black-top highway in Swaziland had almost linked Manzini and Bunya (30 miles). This is the initial phase of a tarring programme designed to improve west-east road communications.

The next biggest township in the Middleveld is Goedgegun (population about 1,500) in the midst of the southern tobacco, cotton and wattle district, where European rural population is at its densest. Indeed a number of "farms" are little more than small-holdings and some are sub-economic. Not far to the east of Goedgegun, between Dwaleni and Hluti, is a large block of land which is mainly owned by Coloured families, who have also congregated at Croydon.

The proposed railway enters the Middleveld near Lobamba and passes north of Malkerns and south of the new international airport at Matapa to skirt the Usutu River as far as Peebles and, through the Bulungapoort, Sipofaneni. In marshalling yards near Peebles ore trains will be amalgamated before crossing the flatter country eastwards.

Lowveld

The third region, the Lowveld or Bushveld — Ihlanze to the Swazi — is a gently undulating lowland, but seldom a true plain, with isolated knolls and ridges rising above the general level of 500 to 1,000 feet to more than 2,300 feet (Nkambeni and Nkondolo).

The Lowveld is characterized by its hot and sub-humid climate and by its distinctive "bush" vegetation, which ranges from dense thorny thicket to more open parkland savanna with quite large trees 50 or 100 yards apart and a floor of "sweet" grasses of high feeding value.

The geology is complicated, but in general it may be said that acid rocks (granites and the Eccia sandstones

and shales which contain seams of coal) occupy the western Lowveld, while basic rocks (basalt and dolerite) are found mainly in the east. The soils reflect this pattern, those of the west being similar to Middleveld soils, while to the east are shallower red and black clays. The latter, known colloquially as black turf, is the most naturally fertile kind of soil in the country, but unfortunately it suffers from the handicap of being difficult to work except when it has just the correct moisture content.

Until 1950 this was par excellence cattle-ranching country, and there are still many properties with more than a thousand head of stock. The Lowveld Swazi have also been almost entirely pastoralists because even the hardy sorghum, let alone maize, fails in the "unseasonable" drought periods common in the summer "wet" season. The excellent grazing prompted the establishment of the 25,000-acre Government-operated holding area at Impala Ranch for cattle culled from overstocked areas of the Highveld and Middleveld. Here, as elsewhere in the low country, the stock are watered at reservoirs behind small dams thrown across minor valleys as well as at the few perennial rivers. Further holding grounds are planned.

Added prosperity, however, over and above that conferred by pastoral enterprises, has come to parts of the Lowveld, with the emphasis on more intensive systems of land use. In the first place, there has been a resuscitation of cotton growing after a hiatus of some twenty years, and secondly, of even greater importance economically, those areas near major rivers are experiencing a considerable increase in irrigation activities.

The principal irrigation schemes at Tshaneni and Mhlume (Komati River water canalised), and Big Bend (Usutu River) are concentrating on sugar-cane production, though citrus on sandy alluvial earths, rice and other crops also feature in the present output and development programmes. There are smaller irrigation projects on the Ingwavuma and Mbuluzi Rivers.

At Mhlume and Ubombo (Big Bend), new villages with many modern amenities have sprung up in a very short time. Both have sugar mills and populations exceeding 3,000.

Because of the work, from 1947, of the Government's Malaria Control team, malaria is no longer the scourge of the Lowveld, and this must be considered a major advantage that augurs well for its closer settlement and still further expansion of human activities.

The railway that is to be constructed will traverse the Lowveld, cutting the Manzini-Stegi road at Mpaka, where substantial coal deposits have been proved.

Lubombo

An impressive escarpment rises sheer along the whole length of the eastern Lowveld, terminating it seaward and interrupted only by the poorts (gorges) of the Ingwavuma, Usutu and

Mbuluzi Rivers. The ascent of the steep rim of the Lubombo Plateau can be made by car to Ingwavuma (Natal) and to Stegi. Once on top of the range, one can look across the Tongaland coastal flats towards the Indian Ocean, down a dipslope gashed by deep valleys which originate right at the scarp crest.

The plateau is built of acid to intermediate volcanic lavas and the soils of its rolling terrain are fairly deep, reddish and medium to heavy in texture around Stegi and Nomahasha. However, in some other portions of the region, soil is virtually absent, the rock being exceptionally resistant to weathering processes.

Though the altitude is equivalent to that of the Middleveld — 2,500 feet on Stegi Hill and nearly 2,700 feet at Mananga Beacon — the vegetation is reminiscent of the Lowveld bush. The Lubombo is, in part, good mixed farming country, but in terms of areal extent the chief type of individual holding is the cattle-ranch. On 13,000 acres at Palata-Mhlababovu, in one of the Swazi-held blocks of land, there is the most complete rehabilitation scheme functioning as yet in the Territory — planned re-siting of arable and grazing lands and of dwelling-huts. The only township, Stegi, has a population of about 4,000.

Swaziland Rivers

In their journey to the sea, Swaziland's major rivers traverse all four regions. They warrant a section of this chapter devoted entirely to their description, for this is one of the best watered areas in Southern Africa. The Lowveld and Middleveld ever-increasingly draw on their reaches of rivers for supplies of irrigation water, while the Highveld and Middleveld are on the verge of hydro-electric development: there are already small schemes providing power to Mbabane and Manzini townships and to some of the industrial organisations, such as a chipboard factory and a sawmill at Pigg's Peak, the Have-lock asbestos mine and the Bunya pulp mill.

Nearly all Highveld streams are perennial. In contrast, the water-courses of the Lowveld, other than the trunk rivers, whilst they appear to be commodious enough, are only filled after heavy rainstorms and are "tithubodla" (dry channels in the fashion of wadis) at other times.

From the Highveld, the Lomati, Komati, Mbuluzi, Usushwane (or Little Usutu), Usutu (or Great Usutu), Ingwempisi and Mkhondvo (or Assegai), fed by countless minor streams, flow in a generally eastward direction towards the Indian Ocean. The Usutu has the greatest volume and rises in the Transvaal, within a few yards of headwaters of the Vaal (which drains to the Atlantic). Ninety miles in a straight line to the east, having served Malkerns irrigation scheme, received all its perennial tributaries and breached the Bulungapoort leading from the Middleveld to Lowveld, it is, at Sipofaneni bridge, an impressively broad river with a mean flow that can be estimated conservatively at 1,600 cusecs. In the Lowveld the

intermittent, occasionally-in-spate Mzimpofu, Mhlatuzane, Mtindzekwa and Mhlatuze Rivers all join the Usutu, which swings in wide loops through Little Bend (canal out-take) and Big Bend to its exit from the Territory at Abercorn, only 70 feet above sea level. Soon afterwards, the Usutu unites with the Pongola to form the Maputo, which discharges into Delagoa Bay.

Further round the shores of this bay, on which stands Lourenco Marques, are the mouths of the Mbuluzi and Komati (whose affluent the Lomati has entered it in the Transvaal Lowveld). South of the Usutu catchment is that of the Ingwavuma. The flow of this river has been known on occasions to cease, but over the last seven years soil conservation units have concentrated on the reclamation and protection of its upper basin with marked beneficial results. The Ingwavuma is tributary to the Pongola.

Climate

The Highveld region has a humid near-temperate climate, with 40 to 90 inches mean annual rainfall. The Middleveld and Lubombo are subtropical and rather drier while the Lowveld is almost tropical and definitely sub-humid — mostly 20 to 30 inches mean rainfall.

Records from 45 stations which have operated for more than 20 years and about 110 shorter-term posts show that usually 75 to 80 percent of the rains come in the summer half-yearly from October to March. Year-to-year variability of totals is extremely great, especially in the Lowveld where drought hazard is also most serious. Over large tracts of that region, an annual fall of 30 inches can be expected only one or two years in ten, as against five or more years in ten in other regions. The maximum rainfall recorded in one day has been more than 10 inches, at Havelock.

From the data provided by 25 stations making thermometer readings, it can be judged that the mean annual temperature on the Highveld is just over 60 degrees F. and that in the Lowveld is about 72 degrees F. Seasonal and daily ranges in temperature are greatest in the Lowveld and least on the Lubombo and Highveld. These last two regions are thought to be more equable because of proximity to the Indian Ocean and prevalence of cloud and mist respectively. There is a low incidence of frost; it can, however, be expected for a few days in most years on much of the Highveld and upper Middleveld, and in valley bottoms throughout the Territory.

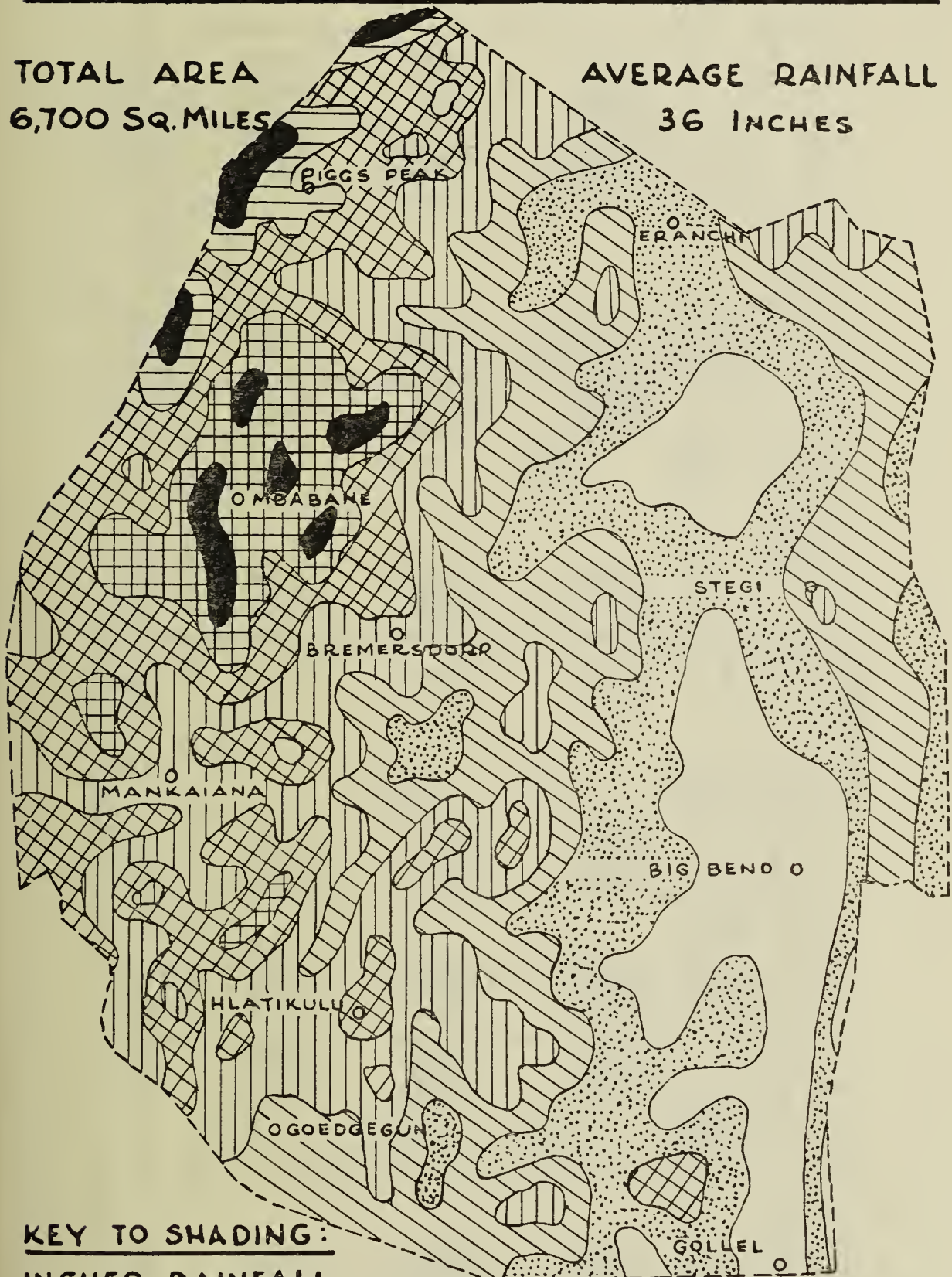
The meteorological records taken by official and private observers are collected by the Land Utilization Department in conjunction with the Weather Bureau of the Republic of South Africa, which provides rain gauges and other instruments. The Manzini station reports twice daily and the Mbabane and Stegi stations once a day to the Weather Bureau in Pretoria.

In the Tables on pages 90 and 91 the salient features of Swaziland's climate are brought out. Where possible 1961

SWAZILAND MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

TOTAL AREA
6,700 SQ. MILES

AVERAGE RAINFALL
36 INCHES



KEY TO SHADING:

INCHES RAINFALL

20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-50	50-60	60-90

SQUARE MILES

780	1370	1500	1340	1000	560	150
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TEMPERATURE

Regions and Selected Stations	1961 °F				LONGTERM MEANS °F.				
	Abs. Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Abs. Min.	Years	Abs. Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Abs. Min.
Highveld									
Havelock	90.1	71.9	53.6	36.7	18	96.0	72.5	53.2	30.1
Mbabane	93.2	73.9	49.2	31.3	55	100.9	72.8	51.6	20.8
Hlatikulu	87.1	72.4	57.2	38.3	37	99.5	70.1	52.6	27.0
Middleveld									
Imanzini	99.0	79.3	58.9	40.1	55	108.9	79.2	56.4	32.0
Kubuta	—	—	—	—	19	108.5	78.6	58.9	31.0
Goedgegun	96.4	76.6	51.0	—	6	96.4	75.0	53.6	21.6
Lowveld									
Balegane	102.6	85.8	59.1	37.6	16	108.5	83.5	57.6	29.3
Big Bend	103.8	84.5	59.6	34.7	9	108.4	84.3	59.8	32.0
Gollel	104.0	82.0	60.5	42.8	11	112.0	83.9	60.9	29.0
Lebombo									
Stegi	—	—	58.4	—	61	120.3	76.8	56.9	27.1

figures are given as well as long-term averages. Reference should be made to the map on page 89 for a general picture of mean annual rainfall.

Flora

The range of altitude in Swaziland, 6,000 ft. from Emlembe to Abercorn, is so great that a correspondingly great range of flora might be expected. The actual number of species of flowering plants, ferns and fern-allies in the Territory so far recorded is about 2,400, distributed among over 740 genera. Further investigation will certainly add to these totals.

The types of vegetation also show considerable diversity. Highveld grassland occurs on the higher open slopes, diversified by patches of forest in the steeper ravines, and by scattered small trees among the granite boulders and on screes. The forest comprises trees of up to 60 feet in height with a rich undergrowth of shrubs, ferns and herbaceous ground flora. Some swampy areas are particularly rich in species.

The Middleveld is mainly grassland, often with grasses up to six feet high, with scattered thorn-trees (mainly *Acacias*). It has been almost everywhere altered by fires, cultivation and grazing, and floristically it is somewhat uninteresting.

Bushveld vegetation covers most of the country below 1,500 feet and extends up some of the river valleys to nearly 3,000 ft. It is characterized by more or less scattered trees of a great variety of species, and several different types of bushveld can be recognised. In the Swazi Areas in particular much tree felling has taken place, only a few species being preserved. The ground flora is mainly grassland, in some areas very much impoverished by fires and overgrazing.

Floristically, the Territory shows great affinity with the adjoining regions of the Eastern Transvaal and, to a lesser degree, with Zululand. The relationship with Mozambique is small, perhaps owing to the natural barrier formed by the Lubombo range. Some "Cape" flora occurs on the mountains.

Among the outstanding and characteristic floral elements may be mentioned the following:— *Aloe*, including some 25 species, ranging from the largest tree species, *A.bainesii*, to the second smallest species *A.albida*: *Zantedeschia*, the so-called arum lilies, with several species including those with white, cream, yellow and pink spathes, and the burgundy-coloured variety of *Z.rehmanni* which is apparently peculiar to Swaziland: *Streptocarpus*, including the remarkable *S.dunnii*, the violet flowered *S.galpinii* and several others occurring as forest epiphytes or in rock crevices: Orchids of which the big branching yellow-flowered *Ansellia gigantea* is a striking epiphyte in the bushveld, and including a large number of terrestrial species, especially the showy *Eulophias* and *Satyriums*, and several of the interesting forest epiphytes: *Begonia* with three handsome species in Highveld forests: fine species of *Amaryllids* occur locally, including the giant *Brusvigias* (candelabrum lilies), *Ammocharis*, *Haemanthus*,

Anoiganthus, *Cyrtanthus*, *Clivia*, *Crinum* and *Nerine*; the genus *Gladiolus* is well represented.

There are many fine trees, some of the most striking being the *Cussonias* (umbrella trees) of the Highveld, the crimson-flowered *Schotia brachypetala* (Hottentot's bean), the scarlet *Erythrina lysistemon* (umsinsi), the yellow *Pterocarpus rotundifolius* (indlebezindhlovu) and *P. angolensis* (umvangati, kiaat) and some magnificent species of *Ficus*.

Succulents range from the tree *Euphorbias*, *E. ingens*, *E. cooperi*, *E. triangularis* and *E. evansii*, to small *Stapeliads* such as *Huernia zebrina* and *H. hystrix*, with occasional species of *Haworthia* and *Gasteria*, and several *Crassulas*.

Parasitic plants include striking species of *Lorenthus* and *Viscum*. Ferns include two stately tree-ferns, a large variety of small species in and out of the forest, down to one or two "filmies" in dense shade and moisture.

Enough has been mentioned to indicate the richness and variety of the flora which make Swaziland a place of great interest to the botanist and nature lover.

Fauna

Large game animals include the blue wildebeest, kudu, impala, Burchell's zebra, reedbuck, duiker, klipspringer, waterbuck and hippopotamus. Crocodiles occur in the Lowveld rivers. The total quantity of game has, however, been greatly reduced by hunters and poachers.

Birdlife is fairly plentiful, and includes a few rare species with northern affinities. Conspicuous are the European stork, sacred ibis and hadedah, hammerhead, grey heron, several predators, saccabula, hornbill and lilac-breasted roller.

There are several species of lizard, geckos and chameleons. The rivers contain yellow fish, tiger fish, bream and several smaller species. Insect life is very varied and includes some magnificent moths and butterflies — one species showing the remarkable phenomenon of migration.

Chapter II : History

Whilst the early history of Swaziland is fragmentary and can be discovered only from oral traditions which must be the subject of doubt, it is certain that the Swazi were relative late-comers to the area to which they have given their name. There are definite traces of human occupation from the early Palaeolithic Period onwards. A number of widely distributed rock paintings, probably of Bushman origin, have been discovered as well as traces of the Sutu and Ntungwa-Nguni clans encountered by the Swazi on their arrival in the country.

The Swazi, a composite people of various clan origins, have

existed as a distinct tribe only since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Nkosi-Dlamini, today the ruling clan and nucleus of the Swazi Nation, formed part of the main body of Bantu migrants and journeyed from Central Africa firstly towards Delagoa Bay and then southwards along the coast into Tongaland. Led by Ngwane III, the first ruler commemorated in present day ritual, the clan crossed the Lubombo Mountains and settled in south-eastern Swaziland. Ngwane and his successor, Ndvungunye augmented the number of people and the area under their control by absorbing small neighbouring clans. This process was continued by the next ruler, Sobhuza I, but shortly after his accession in 1815 he became involved in a dispute with Zwide, chief of the Ndwandwe, over the possession of land in the Pongola riverain and fled northwards with his people. Travelling by way of the western Highveld, he settled at Elangeni close to the site of the present Ndlovukazi's kraal of Lobamba. Some of the small Sutu and Ntungwa-Nguni clans which were scattered throughout the Territory at this time were expelled whilst others were absorbed.

Whilst consolidating his position in central Swaziland, Sobhuza, a politic ruler, avoided further conflict with the Ndwandwe by taking one of Zwide's daughters as his main wife. He was, however, troubled with periodic raids by the Zulu who had quickly dominated the country south of the Pongola River after Chaka's succession to the chieftainship in 1816. These Zulu incursions were not aimed at conquering the Swazi but were either raiding parties harassing fleeing refugees or excursions designed to keep the Zulu warriors active, to loot and probably to impress the northern tribes with the might of the Zulu Nation. On most occasions open conflict was avoided, but in 1836 the battle of Lubuya took place just north of Hlatikulu when the Zulu were forced to retire. Sobhuza I died about 1839 and whilst it is probable that he had had no personal contact with Europeans, his people had certainly met both British and Boers.

About 1840, after a troubled regency, Sobhuza's minor son, Mswati, succeeded him and inherited a kingdom which stretched as far as Barberton in the north, Carolina and Ermelo in the west, the Pongola River in the south and the Lubombo Mountains in the east. Although strong and respected by its immediate neighbours, it is unlikely that the Swazi were, at this time, more than a loose confederation of clans which each retained a large measure of independence whilst paying allegiance to the Dlamini. The work of unification was continued by Mswati and furthered by the development of the age-group system which not only provided the Swazi rulers with a well disciplined fighting force but cut across clan and lineage affiliations and introduced respect for the rule of the Dlamini. A policy of linking the Dlamini maritally with the other clans also made for national unity.

During his reign Mswati appealed to Theophilus Shepstone, the Diplomatic Agent to the Natives in Natal, for protec-

tion against the Zulu whose raids became less frequent as a result. Relying on diplomacy to protect his southern border. Mswati greatly extended his sphere of influence to the north and west. He established his kraal at Hoho, in north western Swaziland, and military kraals at Mbhuleni, Mjindini and Sidwashini close to the present sites of Carolina, Barberton and Hectorspruit respectively. From these bases the Swazi attacked the Sutu tribes in the Lydenburg and Zoutspansberg Districts and penetrated into Mashonaland.

Under the leadership of Hendrik Potgieter, a group of Boers had left Natal on the fall of the Republic and trekked northwards into the north-eastern Highveld where the village of Andries-Ohrigstad was founded in 1845. A dispute between Potgieter and the Volksraad of the embryonic Republic of Lydenburg forced the latter to obtain a cession of all the land between the Olifants and Crocodile Rivers from Mswati in 1846 to counter Potgieter's claim that the land on which the village stood was personally ceded to him by Sekwati, chief of the Bapedi. The legality of the cession, which cost the Volksraad 100 head of cattle, is doubtful but it is likely that Mswati's view of Sekwati as a subject ruler was justified.

Amidst continued Zulu raids into Swaziland and Swazi raids on the northern Sutu, Europeans began to enter Swaziland in increasing numbers. In response to a deputation from Mswati, the Rev. James Allison, the Rev. Richard Giddy and two Sutu evangelists from the Wesleyan Mission of Mparani visited Swaziland in 1844. When Allison and Giddy ended their visit the evangelists remained. Allison his wife and 12 evangelists returned to Swaziland in 1845 to found the mission at Mahamba. Late in 1846 however, Allison was forced by civil war to leave the country and, with about 800 Swazi, moved to the Pietermaritzburg area where he founded the Edendale Mission. A few Sutu evangelists and some Swazi returned to Mahamba in 1881 to restart missionary activity. The earliest European visitors were hunters in search of game in the Lowveld, farmers who grazed their sheep on the Highveld during the winter months, missionaries and traders. In September, 1860, Coenraad Vermaak obtained the first personal land concession of which a written record is extant. He acquired some 1,000 square miles of land in south-eastern Swaziland from Mswati for 30 head of cattle and an annual rental of £5 per annum, and was placed as chief in that area by the Swazi ruler.

Mswati died in 1868, the last of the truly independent Swazi rulers. The traditional pattern of Swazi life was soon radically altered by the course of events elsewhere in southern Africa. Economic and political considerations had led the land-locked South African Republic to turn towards the east coast in search of an outlet not commanded by any major power. The plans of two pioneers, McCorkindale and Forbes, both pointed towards Swaziland as an essential link between the Republic and the sea. A Volksraad Proclamation in 1868, as well as making presumptuous territorial claims to the north and west of the Republic, also claimed a strip of land one mile wide on

each side of the Usutu River from its exit from the Republic to its mouth in Delagoa Bay. The Proclamation's extravagant terms raised protests from both the British and the Portuguese Governments who refused to recognise its claims. It resulted however, in the signing of a Boer-Portuguese Treaty which, by defining a common boundary along the Lubombo Mountains, included Swaziland in the Republic. Further British protests deterred the Boers from exercising this assumed sovereignty but President Burgers saw in a railway to the east coast a touchstone which would transform the parlous economic situation he had inherited from his predecessor, Pretorius, in 1872.

Mswati was succeeded by his seven year old son Ludvonga who was poisoned in 1874 and the question of succession led to disputes, intrigues and fighting which were only resolved when the Council chose Mbandzeni who was installed as Ingwenyama in 1875. A Republican commando attended the ceremony and its leader concluded what has been called the "Closer Understanding" with the Swazi which, inter alia, confirmed Mswati's cessions of land. An offensive-defensive type of alliance, it was never ratified by the Volksraad.

The annexation of the South African Republic in 1877, and the brief period of British rule which followed, had little immediate effect on the Territory's affairs, but introduced the Swazi to British officials and resulted in the delimitation of the northern, western and southern boundaries of Swaziland in 1880. These arbitrarily defined boundaries, included in the terms of the Pretoria Convention of 1881, encroached on land to which the Swazi laid claim and account for the number of Swazi now domiciled in the Transvaal Province of the Republic of South Africa. The Pretoria Convention also guaranteed the independence of the Swazi, a provision repeated in the London Convention of 1884. In 1879, the Swazi assisted British forces to suppress the bellicose Bapedi as they had helped a Boer commando which had failed in the same task three years previously.

Whilst Boer ambitions which "cherished the aspirations of access to the sea" and the British claim "to exercise the right of veto on such extensions" became clearer, a third factor brought the Swaziland question into public prominence and had a profound effect on the subsequent history of the Territory.

For many years farmers from the eastern Highveld had trekked into Swaziland during the winter months and obtained verbal permission from Mbandzeni to graze their sheep. The proximity of the Moodies and De Kaap gold fields led to the discovery of gold in north-western Swaziland in 1879 and brought prospectors to Mbandzeni's kraal at Embekelweni in search of mineral concessions. The mineral concession owners were mainly of British origin whilst the graziers and farmers were of Boer stock. Racial feeling and the conflicting interests of the two groups led to friction amongst the European population which, from 1880 onwards, began to settle per-

manently in the Territory. In addition, a cosmopolitan crowd of concession seekers arrived in search of every conceivable right from the Swazi ruler. The tenacity with which the Europeans sought for concessions, as well as the intrigues and controversies which divided them, not unnaturally confused the Swazi. To requests for rights in land and minerals were added requests for concessions such as those to build railways, to run refreshment bars on the proposed railways, and others which granted monopolies for manufacturing such items as cement, woollen and linen goods, dynamite, gas and electricity. Many of these concessions were granted but it may be accepted that Mbandzeni in granting them did not contemplate the permanent alienation of any of the Territory's natural resources but only intended to grant usufructs. Swazi law and custom did not recognise the alienation of national assets.

The difficulties imposed by this situation were heightened by reports of tax raids within Swaziland by officials of the South African Republic and by threats of armed intervention from Highveld farmers. As a result of unsuccessful appeals to both British and Boer Governments for protection and the appointment of an adviser, Mbandzeni, bewildered by the complexity of the situation which had been suddenly thrust upon him, turned to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, now the Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, who enjoyed the confidence of the tribes in south-eastern Africa. Sir Theophilus recommended his son, Theophilus Shepstone, Junior, as adviser and the appointment was made in 1886. One of Shepstone's first acts was to organize a concessions register and the systematic collection of rentals. His position as Adviser had no official standing with the British Government and he was, in fact, as much out of favour with a faction of the British concessionaires as with the Boers. Whilst the Swaziland concessions period was by no means unique in the history of southern Africa, the number and diversity of the concessions which were granted were unparalleled and the principal effects on the Swazi have often been neglected. Although many contained clauses reserving to Mbandzeni his sovereignty and safe-guarding the rights and interests of the Swazi, their grant has had profound repercussions on questions of land and mineral ownership in the Territory. Of more immediate effect and as a direct result was the introduction of European systems of government which tended to supplant the indigenous administration of the Swazi and entrench upon their sovereignty.

In May 1887, Mbandzeni allowed Shepstone to call a meeting of concessionaires which elected a committee to deal with European affairs. Its composition was revised in August, 1888, when Mbandzeni granted a Charter of Self Government which empowered the Committee to "adjudicate on all matters relating to the white people in the country." In addition to nominating five of its members, the Swazi ruler reserved the right to veto any of the Committee's decisions and actions.

Ineffectual attempts at government were stultified by personal interest and discord. Meetings of concessionaires were held throughout the Territory and the majority voted in favour of incorporation within the South African Republic, the government of which, its autonomy restored and its Treasury refurbished, had resumed its enthusiasm for an eastern outlet. President Kruger's call for the exercise of some form of law and order in Swaziland and his proposal that British interests north of the Limpopo would be respected if the British Government supported the Republic's aspirations, were met with the proposal for a joint commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Territory. The Commission arrived in Swaziland shortly after the death of Mbandzeni in October, 1889. The British Commissioner, Sir Francis de Winton, appears to have favoured incorporation within the Republic, but the Secretary of State, pressed by philanthropic and commercial interests in Great Britain and the threat to the hopes of the British South Africa Company in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, saw dual rule as the only solution to the Swaziland problem. With this instruction the High Commissioner met President Kruger at Blignaut's Pont in March, 1890, and their discussions resulted in the First Swaziland Convention which was eventually ratified by a reluctant Volksraad. The South African Republic withdrew its claims to the north and north-west and undertook to aid and support the establishment of order and government in those areas by the British South Africa Company. Subject to its acquisition of a port on the east coast and of the necessary land to build a railway to it, the Republic committed itself to entering a customs union.

As far as Swaziland was concerned, the Convention confirmed the arrangements for the government of the Europeans which had been determined by the Joint Commission, affirmed the independence of the Swazi and agreed to the annexation of the Little Free State by the Republic. Other administrative provisions included the appointment of a Government Secretary and Treasurer, the establishment of the Chief Court and subordinate judicial appointments, the administration of Roman Dutch Common Law and the rights to raise revenue. The Chief Court was further empowered to enquire into the validity of the concessions, and confirmed all but a few.

Dual control did not prove successful. The South African Republic had previously acquired several concessions affecting the raising of revenue and the administration of the country which would have made British rule almost impossible and had the effect of hampering the dual administration. In addition, the open hostility which was manifest between British and Boers throughout southern Africa at this period was reflected in the attitudes of the various Government officials in Swaziland.

Early in 1891, the Republic reminded the British Government of its pledge to further consider Swaziland problems once dual rule was established and the work of the concessions court completed which it had given to secure the ratification of the

First Convention. It was not until 1893, however, that the High Commissioner met Kruger at Colesburg where discussions proved indecisive. Further negotiations resulted in the signing of the Second Swaziland Convention which permitted the Republic to negotiate with the Swazi for a proclamation which would allow it to assume powers of jurisdiction, legislation and administration without incorporation. The Swazi refused to sign the necessary draft Organic Proclamation but its provisions were embodied in the final Convention of 1894 which dispensed with the necessity to consult them.

In February, 1895, the Republic appointed a Resident Special Commissioner and the necessary officials to administer the Territory but the satisfaction of having obtained control of the Territory was short-lived. Some two months later the British Government annexed Tongaland and extinguished Boer aspirations for an eastern outlet. The period of the Republican Administration was undistinguished save for the Swazis' resistance to the imposition of a hut tax and the death of an important induna in which the Paramount Chief, Bunu who had succeeded Mbandzeni, was alleged to be implicated. The latter incident resulted in the promulgation of a protocol to the 1894 Convention which severely limited the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Swazi Chiefs.

The Administration was withdrawn in November, 1899, and the Swazi remained neutral during the Anglo-Boer War which had little effect on the Territory. Irregular skirmishings took place and Bremersdorp, the headquarters of the Administration, was razed by a Boer commando, an action which earned its leader instant dismissal.

In December, 1899, Bunu died and it was during July that year also that his heir, the present Ngwenyama, Sobhuza II, was born. The Government of the Swazi during Sobhuza's minority was undertaken by the Chief Regent, his grandmother, Labotsibeni. She was a wise leader and did valuable work for her people and country, and her relations with the Administration were always of friendly nature; she died in 1925. Sobhuza II, C.B.E., was educated at Zombode in Swaziland and at Lovedale in the Cape Province, and was installed as Ngwenyama of the Swazi in 1921.

On the annexation of the South African Republic at the end of the war, all the rights and powers of the Republic passed to the British Government. A Special Commissioner with a force of South African Constabulary was sent into Swaziland to establish a provisional Administration with its Headquarters at Mbabane. By virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1880, an Order-in-Council was issued in 1903 under which the control of the Territory was vested in the Governor of the Transvaal Colony. The Swaziland Administration Proclamation No. 3 of 1904, provided for the administration of the Territory as a district of the Transvaal, applied the Transvaal Laws, *mutatis mutandis*, to Swaziland and established Courts with the same powers and jurisdiction as those of that Colony. By limiting the jurisdiction

of the Swazi Chiefs to "civil disputes in which aboriginal natives only are concerned", their criminal jurisdiction, curtailed by the 1898 Protocol, was abrogated. The decisions relating to land and mineral concessions of the Commissions problem have been described in Chapter VI of Part II of this Report. A further result of the Commission's Report was the expropriation, at their value prior to the beginning of the Boer War, of the majority of concessions granting exclusive rights, except exclusive rights to land and minerals. The Partitions Proclamation of 1907 provided that no Swazi actually resident on land which was freed from Swazi occupation could be compelled to move for five years from the 1st. July, 1909. The settlement came as a shock to the Swazi and a deputation was sent to London to protest against the action taken under the Proclamations. It was unsuccessful and the work of partition proceeded. Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 provided simple and effective machinery for the removal of the Swazi from land concessions but no large scale movement did, in fact, take place. Those Swazi who did move did so voluntarily whilst the remainder made terms with the concessionnaires, subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner, and remained on the farms. The reaction amongst the Swazi leaders was to encourage the young men to go to the Transvaal to work in order to earn money with which to buy back farms from their European holders.

The settlement of the concessions question prompted some agricultural development on European holdings although tin and gold continued to be the more important of the Territory's exports. Tobacco and maize were the principal crops, but falling maize prices made farmers turn to cotton and an experimental station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was established near Bremersdorp. Cattle ranching was started in the Lowveld and two Associations established selected European settlers as agriculturalists in various parts of the Territory. The Great War and its aftermath of financial stringency severely limited economic activities. In 1929, however, the visit of the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, then Secretary of State for the Dominions, engendered a spirit of confidence and resulted in the provision of financial assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom. This aid provided greatly needed amenities for development which was also stimulated by the introduction of a motor bus service operated by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration in 1928 and the institution of the Land and Agricultural Loan Fund.

A further result of Mr. Amery's visit was the enquiry into the financial and economic situation of Swaziland made by Sir Alan Pim in 1931. His report, published in the following year, led to the introduction of Grants-in-Aid from the United Kingdom as a regular feature of the Territorial Budget for several years afterwards. Whilst the world wide depression of the early 1930's severely affected the development of the Territory's primary products, increases in Ordinary Revenue, together with financial assistance, permitted the extension of

the administrative machinery and social services which had hitherto been severely limited.

From 1929 onwards efforts had been made to bring the Swazi into closer touch with the Administration to afford them some training in local government and to associate them with the Territory's development. In 1941, the Native Administration Proclamation was promulgated which entrenched the Ngwenyama in Libhandla as Native Authority in the Territory. Because this measure did not conform sufficiently to Swazi Law and Custom it did not have the support of the Ngwenyama and Council and was repealed and replaced in a more acceptable form in 1950. Two other Proclamations which were promulgated during that year, those dealing with Swazi Courts and the establishment of a National Treasury, gave form to the Swazi National Administration as it is today.

Assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945 enabled the expansion of social services to continue throughout the war years and afterwards. Particular attention was paid during this period to agricultural extension work and in 1944 the first of three Land Settlement Schemes was inaugurated. During the second World War a total of 3,836 Swazi served with considerable distinction in the Middle East, Mediterranean and Italian theatres. They were mainly recruited in accordance with the traditional Swazi military system.

Since the War the development of agriculture and mining has been reflected in the rise in Territorial Revenue from R614,096 in 1946 to R3,125,070 in 1961. The main developments have been the introduction of forestry undertakings on a large scale from 1947 onwards, the development of irrigation agriculture, expanded production of cotton, tobacco and livestock products, and more recently the start of a sugar industry. Advancement in the economic fields has been coupled with equally spectacular advances in the provision of social and welfare services such as those of education and health. The proving of large deposits of iron ore and coal and the decision to build the first railway in Swaziland have added further momentum to the pace of development, to which there has recently been joined the discussions on constitutional advance.

Chapter III : Administration

In 1902, at the end of the Anglo-Boer War, a British Special Commissioner with a small force of the South African Constabulary was sent into Swaziland to establish a provisional administration. An Order in Council, dated 25th. June, 1903, established the relationship between Great Britain and the Swazi and constitutes the basic authority under which the

Administration has been conducted by Her Majesty's Government. The history of the establishment of the British Administration has been outlined in the previous chapter.

At the head of Government is the Resident Commissioner, who is subject to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is vested with all such powers, authorities and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the Swaziland Administration Proclamation of 1904 and other laws, or by the terms of his commission. He is assisted and advised by the Government Secretary, who is also the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and by the Heads of the various Government Departments. The Territory is divided into six districts which are administered by District Commissioners stationed at Mbabane, Manzini, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak, Mankaiana and Stegi. The District Commissioners are the principal executive officers of Government within their districts and directly responsible to the Resident Commissioner for their efficient administration. The Judiciary falls under the Chief Justice for the High Commission Territories in Southern Africa.

A great deal of the structure of the traditional Swazi political system has been retained in the modern pattern of the National Administration. The Ngwenyama (the Paramount Chief), is a constitutional ruler who is advised by his kinsmen and chosen councillors and who cannot initiate action without the approval of two formally constituted councils. The smaller of the two councils, the Liqoqo, comprises the more important of the Ngwenyama's agnatic kin and a number of chosen advisers. The larger council is known as the Libandla, and at its widest extension, is a council of every adult male in the Nation. It is recognised as the final body from which approval for any contemplated act or legislation should be obtained. The Libandla meets only once a year, during the winter, when it sits for about a month. The Resident Commissioner and Administrative Officers meet the Libandla on one day, whilst it is in Session, when matters which affect Government are put before it. A skeleton of the main Council sits weekly, or as needed, to transact the every day business of the Nation. Close contact is maintained with Government through a Standing Committee which is appointed by the Ngwenyama in Libandla. It meets representatives of Government weekly and is the channel along which all Government business flows to and from the Swazi Nation. The Standing Committee consists of a Chairman, the Treasurer of the Swazi National Treasury, the Secretary to the Nation and six members, paid from the Swazi National Treasury, who each represent one of the six administrative districts. The latter have considerable influence in the districts which they represent and the Committee has rationalised and brought continuity to the work which had hitherto been performed by mem-

bers of the Liqoqo. There are, in addition various committees of the Swazi National Council which deal with subjects such as finance and the organisation of the Lifa Fund. They have no legislative authority and are specialist bodies set up to deal with specific matters.

The system of Swazi Courts, established in terms of Proclamation No. 80 of 1950, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction over Africans, is described in Chapter 9 of Part II of this Report. Proclamation No. 81 of 1950 provided for the establishment of the Swazi National Treasury, the revenue of which is derived from payments by Government of proportions of various taxes, all fines and fees from Swazi Courts and other sources. The Ngwenyama, the Ndlovukazi, Chiefs and Officers of the Swazi Administration are now paid from the National Treasury and other expenditure is incurred on agricultural, medical and educational projects. Ngwenyama in Libandla is empowered to make regulations, with the prior approval of the Resident Commissioner, for the constitution and conduct of the National Treasury, for determining what money should be paid into it and the purposes for which its funds should be expended.

From the central institutions of the Swazi National Administration, responsibility for the routine administration of the country devolves upon the Chiefs and their Ndunas. Chiefs, of whom there are 172, each have their own Liqoqo and Libandla to assist and advise them. They are subject, for administrative purposes, to the Governors of royal villages who are representative of the central authority. In an endeavour to provide focal points which would serve as centres of local government and through which the Ngwenyama's orders and instructions could be disseminated, twenty-nine Tinkundla or Rural District Councils were established in 1956. Each Nkundla consists of chiefs grouped together on a geographical basis under an appointed Chairman. They have no executive or financial powers, but in some areas they have provided an important point of contact between Government and the Swazi and have been of value in promoting rural development work. In the main, however, the conservatism of some of the chiefs, who have seen in these councils the means of curtailing their personal traditional powers, have stifled their effectiveness.

The function of the European Advisory Council, a statutory body established in terms of Proclamation No. 11 of 1949, is to advise the Resident Commissioner on matters directly affecting the European residents of Swaziland and on any matter specifically referred to the Council by the Resident Commissioner. The Territory is divided into ten electoral divisions which each return one member to the Council. Every European British subject, aged 21 and upwards who is domiciled and who has resided in Swaziland for five years, is entitled to be registered as a voter. The Chairman of the Council is the Resident Commissioner and, in addition to the Deputy Resident

Commissioner, there are six official members who attend in an advisory capacity and have no power to vote at any meeting. The full Council usually meets twice a year. At the first session of the Council a Standing Committee is appointed which consists of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner and not more than five elected members. The Council may refer to the Standing Committee any matter for examination and recommendation and the Resident Commissioner may also refer to it any matter when the Council is not in session. Discussions on constitutional reform between the Government and the Council have taken place since 1959.

The Eurafrican community is not formally represented to Government although some Eurafricans make use of elected members of the European Advisory Council, whilst others tend towards the Swazi in sympathy and outlook. Recently, a Eurafrican Welfare Association has exhibited some energy in seeking to represent Eurafrican interests, and the Administration meets with representatives of this body twice a year to discuss matters of Territorial importance as well as those more directly affecting the Eurafrican Community.

One of the principal functions of the District Commissioner is to co-ordinate development work within his district without interfering in technical details. To assist him in this work, District Teams have been established under his chairmanship, to consider local problems and formulate plans for development, in accordance with policy decisions transmitted through the Secretariat, from the Resident Commissioner. They consist of the heads of the technical services in the District, such as the Medical, Education and Land Utilization Departments, rural development workers and representatives of the Swazi.

There are proclaimed townships at Mbabane, Manzini, Stegi, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. In each of these townships, and in Pigg's Peak Village, an Urban Area Advisory Committee functions under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner and advises him on the administration and welfare of the township and surrounding urban area. These committees consist of five elected members and Government officials nominated by the Resident Commissioner. In the last few years attention has been given to the question of granting municipal status to the townships of Mbabane and Manzini.

Whilst no formal machinery has been established to effect joint consultation between the different communities in the Territory, Standing Committees of the Swazi Nation and the European Advisory Council, as well as representatives of the Eurafrican Welfare Association meet together to discuss matters of territorial importance.

Chapter IV : Weights and Measures

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use:—

1 ton (short)	—	2,000 lbs.
1 ton (long)	—	2,240 lbs.
1 leaguer	—	126½ English gallons
1 pipe	—	91½ " "
1 aum	—	31⅓ " "
1 anker	—	7½ " "

(for land only)

12 Cape inches	—	1 Cape foot.
12 Cape feet	—	1 Cape rood.
1,000 Cape feet	—	1,033 English feet.

(for land only)

144 Cape sq. feet	—	1 Cape sq. rood.
600 Cape sq. roods	—	1 morgen.
	—	2.11654 Eng. acres.
	—	10,244 square yards.

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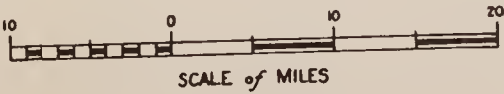
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APPENDIX I.						
EXPENDITURE ON COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES DURING YEAR 1960/61.						
COMMENT- MENT	SCHEME NO.	TITLE	EXPENDITURE TOTAL	C.D.W. ASSISTANCE	LOCAL CONTRI- BUTION	LOCAL
In Progress	D.2291	Improvement of Road Communi- cations	R 1,390	R 613	R 680	R 98
—do—	D.2574	Swaziland Geological Survey	1,410	1,271		277
—do—	D.2582	Rural Development & Soil Con- servation	9,863	9,882	179 (Dr)	160
—do—	D.2583	Agricultural Education and Exten- sion	7,274	7,274		
—do—	D.2584	Grazing Control and Livestock Improvement	4,332	4,332		
Closed	D.2732	Roads Survey	40	40		
In Progress	D.2999	Improvement and New Construc- tion Gollel/Lukula Road	11,481	7,601	3,880	
—do—	D.3001	New Bridge and Construction of Road Deviations Oshoek/Manzini Road	5,500	4,219	1,260	21
—do—	D.3003	Purchase of Plant for Road and Bridge improvement	81 (—)	64 (—)	19	
—do—	D.3005	Improvement of Communications, Piggs Peak Area	25	19	6	
—do—	D.3191	Construction of Motjane/Ezulwini Road	12,066	9,653	2,413	
—do—	D.3422	Hydrographic Survey	7,908	7,908		
—do—	D.3433	Planning Township Roads Mba- bane/Manzini	1,974	1,599	375	
—do—	D.3528	High Level Bridge, Big Bend	83,994	65,471	19,066	
—do—	D.3873	Road Development, Usutu Forests Project	385,447	190,957	194,491	
—do—	D.3931	Extensions to European Schools	62	62		

—do—	D.3932	Housecraft Course	787	787	
—do—	D.3933	Extensions to Piggs Peak Hospital	3,881	3,881	
—do—	D.3934	Roads to serve Usutu Forests and Mahianya/Mbabane Road	80,141	80,141	
—do—	D.4075	New Hostel: Bremersdorp European Primary School	66,481	66,481	
—do—	D.4267	Hydro Electric Investigations	24,865	24,865	
—do—	D.4436	Botanical Survey	3,041	3,041	
—do—	D.4451	African Teachers Training Centre	20,060	20,060	
—do—	D.4452	African Education & Extensor.	883	883	
—do—	D.4460	Post Secondary Scholarship for African Students	3,555	3,555	
—do—	D.4468	Extension to Swazi National High School	10,563	5,281	5,282
—do—	D.4469	Additional Facilities for Primary & Secondary Education for Africans.	25,565	25,565	
—do—	D.4476	Road Communications: Usutu Forests Project Phase 2, First Part.	281,530	239,200	42,330
—do—	D.4521	Ext. of Education Facilities for European Children	5,753	5,753	
—do—	D.4585	Trigonometrical Survey of Parts of Swaziland	1,710	1,710	
—do—	D.4587	Provision for Additional Accommodation for Eurafrian schools	400	400	
—do—	D.4618	Rural Development, Soil Conservation and Dam Construction	267	267	
—do—	R.661	Study of Land Holding and Usage among the Swazi	4,659	4,126	533
Closed	R.834	Soil Survey in Swaziland	54	54	54
In Progress	R.873	Agricultural Research in Swaziland	58,710	51,483	2,843
			R1,125,536	R848,262	R272,998
					R1,340



MAP of SWAZILAND



LEGEND

- International Boundaries
- District Boundaries
- Roads with mileages
- Railways
- District Headquarters
- Main Towns
- Other Settlements & Centres
- Royal Villages
- Main Aerodromes
- Rivers

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